The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIII. MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1884. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

NORTHWESTERN

National Insurance Co.

Of Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 1, 1884.

Cash Capital, $600,000.00.

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
U. S. Registered Bonds, 4s	$275,000.00
U. S. Registered Bonds, 4½s	114,000.00
U. S. Registered Bonds, Currency 6s	133,980.00
C., M. & St. P. Ry. 1st Mtg. Bonds, Chicago Division, 7s	124,480.00
C., M. & St. P. Ry. 1st Mtg. Bonds, Prairie du Chien Division, 8s	19,800.00
Milwaukee County Bonds, 8s	25,630.00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage—First Lien on Real Estate in the City of Milwaukee, 5½ to 7 per cent	200,500.00
Cash on hand and in Bank	252,954.24
Premiums in course of collection	31,793.99
Accrued Interest	3,259.93
Other Securities and Salvages	6,150.00
	$1,187,548.16

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$600,000.00
Reinsurance Reserve	297,700.69
Unpaid Losses	46,525.23
All other Claims against the Company	5,958.65
Net Surplus over all Liabilities	237,363.59
	$1,187,548.16

ALEX. MITCHELL, Pres't. JOHN P. McGREGOR, Sec'y.
ALFRED JAMES, Vice-Pres't. WILFORD M. PATTON, Ass't. Sec'y.

Chicago Branch Office, 112 La Salle-st.

P. D. ARMOUR, Chicago Director.
JOHN CAMERON, Chicago Manager.

FURNITURE

(Wholesale and Retail)

FROM FIRST HANDS

A quotation of prices by us against any you may get elsewhere will be SURE to make a customer of you. Try it once, and be convinced.

HILDRETH & CO.,

221 & 223 State-st.

Factory, 86, 88, 90 & 92 West Randolph-st. and 14, 16 & 18 South Jefferson-st.

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

UNDERWEAR,

Scotch Caps, Mufflers, Wristlets, &c.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st.

Pastor, REV. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D.

The annual renting of Pews and Sittings will occur at the Church

Monday Evening, Jan. 7, at 8 O'Clock.

Prior to the renting the pews will be offered for sale.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Dixon & Townsend, Architects, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Jan. 1st, 1884. L. B. DIXON. F. B. TOWNSEND.

F. B. Townsend, Architect,

Room 17 Major Block, S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts., Chicago. Take elevator on Madison-st. Office hours 2 to 5 p. m.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Rand, McNally & Co., for the election of Directors and other pertinent business, will be held at the office of the Company, Monday, Jan. 21, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m.

T. C. HAYNES, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company for the election of nine Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, 76 and 78 Dearborn-st., Chicago, on Monday, Jan. 14, 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JAS. K. BURTIS, Sec.

RUPTURE CURED

By the Parker Retentive Truss, properly fitted. Broken limbs become sound by being properly set and an appliance to keep them in position.

"After wearing the Parker Retentive Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture." THOMAS CHANNEL, 56 Huron-st.

COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Mobile, Ala.,

is the largest city in the State, and is lately united to the commerce of the world by a ship-channel eighteen feet deep. Is on the up-grade, and invites attention of capitalists, manufacturers, machinists, agriculturists, and workingmen.

The city is in a healthy physical and financial condition, and offers a welcome to all honest men, regardless of politics or nationality. For special information address Mobile Board of Trade.

FIRE HORRORS.

Burning of the Convent of the Immaculate Conception at Belleville, Ill.

Twenty-seven Persons Engulfed by Smoke and Roasted by Cruel Flames.

Sad Scenes at the Ruins—Inadequate Protection Against Fire—Convicts Suffocated.

A BLAZING CONVENT.

HORRIBLE DEATHS AT BELLEVILLE, ILL.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Sunday morning was ushered in with tidings of a disaster which has few equals in late records. A few minutes after midnight, at the dawning of the anniversary of the Newhall House fire in Milwaukee, the country was thrilled anew with a recurrence of a similar horror. From the Town of Belleville, situated within fifteen miles of St. Louis, the news went forth of a terrible holocaust, in which the lives of helpless and defenseless girls and women were sacrificed.

The morning trains brought out parents, relatives, and friends of the pupils and sisters, and during the rest of the day carriages, buggies, sleighs, and all manner of vehicles whirled through the crisp snow into Belleville's main street.

THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

Lists of the missing and living were prepared for easy reference. A temporary morgue had been improvised, and the search for the dead in the ruins of the Convent of the Immaculate Conception was pushed with redoubled vigor. Every one was intent on discovering the names and numbers of the lost. The work was necessarily slow and tedious of performance, as only two men could be employed at any one time. The searchers were careful in their examination, and each spadeful of dirt was turned over and sifted through the fingers of the examiners.

By nightfall eleven fragmentary remnants of what were once human bodies were exhumed. Nine of the charred forms were recognized and positively identified by friends as soon as they were exposed, and preparations were at once begun to give the bones a respectable interment as soon as the Coroner's jury will visit the remains.

THE ROLL OF INMATES.

The inmates of the convent the evening of the fire were as follows:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Lizzie Isch	17	Washington, Mo.
Lizzie Scaling	18	St. Louis.
Mary Scaling	16	St. Louis.
Agnes Schneider	20	Belleville.
Martha Mauntel	16	St. Louis.
Emma Steck	17	Carbondale.
Laura Thompson	17	Carbondale.
L. Lunatt	21	East St. Louis.
Susie Weimar	15	St. Louis.
Lottie Pierson	15	St. Louis.
Amelia Leonard	16	Trenton, Ill.
Hilda Hammell	16	Trenton, Ill.
Mary Bien	16	Belleville.
Virgie Heinzelman	12	Belleville.
Katie Urbana	17	Vandalia.
Mary Bartels	17	Vandalia.
Mary Manning	18	St. Louis.
Mamie Pulse	17	St. Louis.
Dina Horn	17	Duquoin, Ill.
Gertie Strunck	16	Duquoin, Ill.
Dellie Shlernezauer	11	Belleville.
Josie Plouder	16	Centerville, Ill.
Minnie Bailey	17	Belleville.
Daisy Ebberman	17	Belleville.
Maggie Donahue	17	Belleville.
Proxie Shlernezauer	5	Belleville.
Annie Franke	12	Belleville.
Minnie Fitzgerald	20	Philadelphia.
Nora Montgomery		Philadelphia.
M. D. Faurnier		

Candidates: Misses Josephina, Eliza, Gretchen, Bridget, and Johanna.

LIST OF DEAD.

Minnie Bailey,
May Campbell,
Lizzie Isch,
Agnes Scaling,
Martha Mauntell,
Laura Thompson,
L. Luntt,
Susie Weimar,
Lottie Pierson,
Amelia Leonard,
Hilda Hammell,
Marie Bien,
Virgie Heinzelman
Katie Urbana,
Mary Bartells,
Mary Manning,
Mamie Pulse,
Gertrude Strunck.
Delphi Schlernezauer.
Josie Plouder.

INJURED.

Daisy Ebberman, Belleville, severe contusion.

Miss Brink, broken foot.

Miss Lou Mate, spinal injuries and cut scalp.

Miss Schneider, Mascoutah, bruised.

Sister Stylites, of Louisville, back injured; cannot recover.

Sister Manessa, fracture of right leg.

Sister Repearto, compound fracture of right leg; amputation probable.

Sister Paschalis, injured back and broken wrist.

MISSING SISTERS.

Sister Mary Jerome.
Sister Madrida.
Sister Edwina.
Sister Angelia.

THE BUILDING.

The Institute of the Immaculate Conception was a three-story brick building with a mansard roof, and had a frontage of 180 feet and a depth of 100 feet. The construction of the main or older part of the building was commenced in 1857, and was occupied for the purpose for which it was intended in 1859 under charge of Sister Mary Jerome as Mother Superior. The school was opened in that year with seventy-five pupils, and has continually prospered since that time. The east and west wings of the structure were added some years later in order to accommodate the increasing patronage, and also furnish quarters for the sisterhood. In the west wing was a chapel built in the Byzantine style, and occupying the space from the third floor upward to the roof. The altar appointments were especially rich and costly. In the east wing was a large exhibition hall fifty feet wide, and, like the chapel, also rising from the third floor to the roof. In the basement of the east wing was placed the gas generator, and in the west wing the furnace was situated. On the first floor were located the reception-rooms, parlors, school-rooms, dining-room, etc., and in the rear was the kitchen. The second floor was also used partly for school purposes, and as a dormitory for candidates and lay sisters. The story above this was used for general purposes. A veranda occupied the space below the two wings in the rear, this veranda being at the first floor, the roof extending to a level with the third floor. Leading up-stairs from the main entrance was a broad staircase. On top of the main building was situated a cupola containing the convent bell. The entire building had originally been painted a dull lead color.

The pupils had only returned from their Christmas vacation Monday, and a few tardy arrivals are indebted to their remissness for their lives which were preserved to them.

SAD STORIES.

There are sad stories related in connection with the fire. The youngest girl—little Proxie Schlernezauer—is but 5 years of age. It was reported that the Sister Superior had saved the little one, but later it was found that she had attempted to save Proxie, but sacrificed her own life in the effort.

Mary Campbell, one of the inmates, was seen to climb out of one of the windows of the wing, and, reaching the roof, clung to the brazen cross which was stationed there. The flames soon reached that section of the building, and, fainting, the brave young girl fell to the ground below and was instantaneously killed.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

As frequently happens on occasions of this kind, there is a difference of opinion as to the locality and manner in which the fire began. It appears that the duty of attending to the furnace devolved upon Lay-Sister Edwina, who subsequently lost her life.

Immediately after evening prayers, which were said at 8 o'clock, or about half an hour earlier than was customary on account of it being Saturday night, Sister Edwina, accompanied by another sister, visited the furnace to see that everything was in a safe condition preparatory to retiring for the night. Whether an unusually large quantity of fuel was placed in the furnace on account of the extreme cold, and whether the fire originated from this cause, is not known, and probably never will be. An overturned lamp has been suggested as another cause for the fire, but that theory is universally disbelieved, and the first-named cause may be set down as being probably the correct one.

DISCOVERY OF THE BLAZE.

August Love, watchman at the Harris Machine-Works, was the first one to see the fire. He was standing across the street, and perceived smoke and flame through the window over the west wing. It was then about 10:45 p. m., and, acting on the impulse of the moment, he dashed over to the convent and began a fierce assault on the door. At this point statements are contradictory, and in the excitement the truth could not be sifted from the mass of rumors which were woven into plausible statements. Some people say that when the alarm was sounded one of the doorkeepers of the convent called out in a shrill tone ordering the disturber to desist. The noise may have been taken for the actions of a drunken man, and the real nature of the warning was not understood. Failing to awaken any apprehensions for personal safety within the building, Love ran over to a fire-alarm bell, which hung in the Harris Machine-Works, and its loud clanging was the first intimation of danger which the sisters received.

WHERE THE FIRE STARTED.

The fire, according to the watchman, started in the basement over the furnace, and almost simultaneously flames were discerned along the course of the flue, which obviously was defective in construction.

Others state that the fire commenced in the southwest corner of the second floor of the wing nearest to the harvester works.

However this may be, and whichever statement is correct, it is certain that the fire had been burning from a half to three-quarters of an hour before it was discovered, creeping stealthily along and getting a more secure hold on the doomed building every instant.

A son of Dr. Kohl, who happened to be on the street near the convent, stated that he saw the blaze in the east wing and heard the cry of "Fire!" He at once ran to his father's house, situated but a short distance away, and telegraphed the fact of the fire to one of the engine companies.

AROUSING THE FIREMEN.

The fire department, as it is sometimes termed, of the City of Belleville consists of three steamers, but has no hook nor ladder truck, and is consequently decidedly incomplete. Five paid men belong to each company, and all but one are allowed to sleep at home, no matter how far it may be situated from the engine-house. The solitary exception referred to sleeps in a room over the engine-house, and is supposed to be on hand to hitch the team quickly in case of an alarm. Owing to this primitive method of doing business it was fully half an hour before an engine arrived at the fire after having been called up by telephone by young Kohl.

BATTLING WITH THE FLAMES.

After some further delay a stream was finally brought to bear on the building, and shortly afterward the two other engines came up and took water. The situation at this time was about as follows: In the wing where the chapel is situated the fire had secured a strong hold, and smoke was pouring from the windows in heavy volumes. In its course it was working along toward the main entrance, and, in fact, the interior part of the middle wing was well ablaze. Chief-Engineer, or, as he is termed, Fire-Marshal Pester, yesterday told two reporters that when he arrived at the fire there was no fire at all in the first, second, or third stories of the exhibition wing. He was asked three times in regard to this, that no mistake might be made. Each time he returned the same answer. He added that he procured a ladder which reached to the second-story window and ascended it. He went to the window and saw some smoke inside of the room. He called out half a dozen times, but heard no answer, and then came back to the ground. He said that he made no personal examination of the room in search of women or children, nor, it appears, did he take men up with him for that purpose, and he did not send them up the ladder and into the room for the purpose of trying to save the helpless women and babes, possibly strangling and suffocating but a few feet away. While the ladder exercise was being carried on the streams from the engine were playing against the outside brick walls of the main building. No effort was made to take a stream inside of the building, where the fire really was, and from a thoroughly safe point in the front yard the men directed their lines. One or two streams were playing against the outside of the building in the rear.

JUMPING TO DEATH.

Soon the forms of women and children, clad in their night-dresses, began to appear at the windows, their shrieks and piteous pleadings for help being heard above the roaring of the flames and the falling of timbers. One by one and in groups they disappeared, and again came back to the windows and began throwing themselves from the third story, far above the heads of the crowd, among the first to do so being Sisters Maressa, Repearta, and Madrida. Sisters Stylite, Magdalen, Paschalis and others followed. Several were assisted down a short ladder from a second-story window by bystanders.

Sister Gilacia, who taught the boys' day school, with great presence of mind led several girls down from the second story to the basement and escaped by the rear of the building.

MISS MAY CAMPBELL.

In a second-story window directly over the main entrance Miss May Campbell stood imploring those below to save her. Directly in front of the window in which she stood and exactly over the main doorway was a large gilt cross. As the flames advanced upon her Miss Campbell stepped out upon the window-sill and clung to the cross as if for salvation. The poor girl was attired in her night-dress, as she had been aroused from her bed, and as the flames advanced toward her and presently scorched her limbs the sight was one which could never be forgotten and which was most pitable and terrible to behold. The flames were coming so close upon her that it was evident that but a few minutes could elapse before she would be forced to let go of the cross to which she clung so earnestly. The crowd below saw death coming to her by inches, but they had no power to save her, no ladder being long enough to reach her in the position in which she then was. At last some man ran up the steps and shouted to her to drop, and that he would catch her. She did so, but the man below was unable to do as he had promised, although he tried to do so bravely. Miss Campbell struck upon the stone steps and broke her back. She was quickly picked up by loving hands and carried into the office of the Harvester Works, where she was laid upon the floor. She gasped convulsively for a few minutes and then died.

PICKING UP THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

A party of men had in the meantime picked up the dead and wounded sisters and carried them to the morgue and the orphan asylum. At the place Dr. Kohl and other physicians were in attendance, and, as soon as the injured sisters were brought in, dressed their wounds and placed them in beds in one of the dormitories.

EXPLOSIONS.

The fire was still burning furiously, and in three-quarters of an hour after the fire broke out a heavy explosion occurred, shattering the glass which was yet intact, extinguishing the gas in different portions of the building, and putting out the flames in several directions. About 12 o'clock a second explosion occurred, this time of such force as to throw down a large portion of the south-end wall on the buildings in closest proximity to the Harvester Works. The fire then swept through the entire structure from end to end, without any opposition worth mentioning.

The flames had gained such headway by this time that nothing could be done but stand idly by. The voices of those who had appeared at the windows from time to time and gone back again out of sight could be no longer heard. No call for assistance rose above the roaring of the wind or flames, and those below knew too well that all hope was lost. It was plainly apparent that nothing could be done toward searching for remains until morning, and with this fact in view the crowd slowly moved homeward, lighted by the glare of the burning building.

DR. KOHL'S RECITAL.

Dr. Julius Kohl, who lives on Race street, was probably the first man on the ground, and his testimony will be invaluable at the Coroner's inquest. Speaking to THE TRIBUNE correspondent, he said:

"At 11 o'clock my wife heard the alarm and immediately telephoned to the fire department. I am well acquainted with the building, and I ran across and was about to go through the convent when I found one sister—Sister Mannessa—on the fence. She had a broken leg and was suffering from internal contusions. Emil Kohl, my son, found another sister hanging on the fence, and soon after came across the body of Miss Lou Mote, of Tamaro, Ill., hanging over the fence. He turned Miss Mote over to the other men, and, being acquainted, and knowing where to go, got the church ladders, which saved all the sisters. The ladders were obtained at St. Peter's Church, and if they had been secured only a few minutes earlier we would have saved Sister Stylites. We afterward found Sister Madrida's dead body in the adjoining ward at the west corner."

"Did you try to force an entrance?"

"Yes. I forgot to say that when I first heard them screaming for help in the third story I broke open the door with a fence-picket and lighted the gas in the parlor, but could not proceed on account of smoke."

Sister Mary Jerome probably perished, going up through the smoke. All the little girls were saved from the second floor by ladders.

DIED AT THEIR POSTS.

There are sad stories related in connection with some of the children. The ages of those in attendance ranged from 5 to 18 years, the youngest being a universal favorit and the pet of the institution. "Little Proxie," as she was called, a mite of only 5 years, shared scholastic board-bills with her 10-year-old sister, Delphi Schlernezauer, who perished in the blazing building. It was reported that the Lady Superior, Mary Jerome, had rescued "Little Proxie" and then returned, bent on saving others of her precious charge, only to sacrifice herself on the noble altar of duty.

The last time the Mother Superior was seen alive was in the sisters' dormitory. The smoke had filtered through, and the crackling of the flames were audible in the end of the corridor as they rapidly advanced.

Sister Mary Jerome, passing by, opened the door for an instant and glanced in. She did not remain, but passed directly on her way to the upper floor, where the girls' dormitory is. She sank to the floor, and rested her elbow on the floor, with her chin in the palm. Nearly twelve hours subsequently the incinerated remains were found in the same attitude, and their identity established by the peculiar texture of the woolen underwear.

Proxie, the pet, was lowered from a second-story window by Miss Maria, a candidate, who used a quilt for the purpose.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Miss Bailey was the daughter of Col. Thomas Bailey and grandchild of Col. Thomas Bailey, ex-State Senator.

Miss Virginia Heinzelman, who is classed with the missing, was the last of a family of children who all reached untimely deaths. The father resides in Belleville, and when the news was gently communicated he bowed his head in his hands in a silent passionate struggle.

A PATHETIC SCENE.

The most pathetic scene was witnessed in the St. Agnes Orphan Asylum. In a narrow reception-room off the hall Mrs. Teete, née Weimer, who lives at 765 Chestnut street, St. Louis, occupied a chair. A young, pleasant-faced candidate sat beside her and poured words of hope and comfort into the willing ear. Mrs. Weimer had called to inquire about the whereabouts of her only daughter. The child had perished with a score of her companions, but not even the Sisters of Charity, who are inured by years of service to heartrending scenes, could be prevailed upon to make an unequivocal statement. Slowly the clouds cleared off the mother's mind and the faculties which had been temporarily obscured perceived the truth, and with a scream she cried:

"Oh, my poor darling Susie! Where are you? Let your poor mother come to you!"

Tears of anguish poured down the furrowed cheeks, and for a moment only heavy sobbing was heard. Presently she exclaimed, springing to her feet:

"Oh I'm going! I'm coming, pet!" and at the same time staggered towards the door with hands outstretched as if imploring some phantom form, visible only to herself, to aid and assist her.

THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

City-Marshal Williams, with Judge F. H. Piper and Peter Matthews, fire-department driver, organized a systematic search for the remains of the victims. At 6 o'clock today the single engine which had been playing a stream to cool the brick and stone ceased working, and a force of men went in behind the tottering walls, and at no inconsiderable risk began tearing aside the accumulations of rubbish in the hope that they would find a shred of cloth or a tattered garment to guide them in the direction where the girls gathered before they were overcome. The first relic was brought to the surface, and an entire body and a second and third quickly followed. A backbone was thrown out, and then the form of a young person horribly distorted was carefully lifted from a pile of bricks and laid on tarpaulins. As the bodies were picked up the men had to exercise the greatest care to prevent the flesh from tearing off in long shreds or dropping off the bones in charred masses.

The first body was found immediately beneath the girls' dormitory, between the two wings, and it is significant that the remains of Sister Mary Jerome were in company with the bodies of the unfortunate girls she vainly essayed to save. The body of the Mother Superior was not mutilated much by the fall from the upper floor, as the death rigors served to keep the limbs in the same position as when they ceased to perform their duties. An ugly blow in the back of the head had bared the skull, but when the body was brought out into the light the associates of the deceased promptly identified it, partially by the gold filling of the teeth and also the woolen undergarments which clung around her form.

At the outset a very imperfect system of transportation was employed. The bodies, or portions of different bodies, were loaded on shutters and carried through the streets exposed to public gaze. As the labors of the searchers met with success an express wagon was procured and decency was respected by covering the repulsive figures with tarpaulins. A one-story brick cottage on Race street was converted into a morgue, with the rudest class of accommodations. Three low boxes sat out, and across these shutters were placed. As the mournful cortége halted in front of the house every half hour the remains would be carried in piecemeal and arranged in satisfactory order on the improvised tables. Relatives and parents looked for rings as the best means of identification, and where these ornaments were not found the task of identifying the remains was absolutely loathsome.

IDENTIFIED.

There were eleven bodies in double rows in the morgue tonight, and out of that number nine were identified. Gertrude Strunk, of Duquoin, Ill.; Sisters Mary Jerome, Angelia, and Eldride; Mary Manning, of St. Louis, and Mamie Pulse, Columbia; Virgie Heinzelman, and May Weimer, of Belleville and St. Louis respectively, were identified by marked underclothing, which was found near the bodies and known to have been owned by the deceased. The body of Miss Lizzie Isch was claimed by her parents on the strength of a gold ring carrying three diamonds. The Coroner will impanel a jury tomorrow and proceed with the inquest.

BIOGRAPHY OF SOME OF THE BRAVE WOMEN.

The Sister Superior, Mother Mary Jerome, had given all her life to the service of her church. She was known in her young girlhood as Barbara Heil, and was born forty-four years ago in Pittsburg. She passed through the academic course of the Sisters of Mercy at Baltimore, Md, and entered the Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Milwaukee, Wis., when 16 years of age, as a novice. When her novitiate was completed she was sent by the Superioress to New Orleans. She remained there but a few years, being next assigned to Belleville in 1859 as the Superioress of the new convent and academy of the Notre Dame Society. From time to time the house was enlarged, costing in all about $80,000, and was the principal convent of the society. Nearly all the debt had been removed from it by the wise management of Mother Jerome. She was a most unselfish and amiable woman, beloved by every one who knew her. When the fire was raging she might have saved herself, being in the dormitory from which all escaped save her. In addition to the large convent at Belleville, Mother Jerome founded several other houses of the society in Southern Illinois, and exercised through the delegation of the Mother-General, of Milwaukee, protectionary jurisdiction over the several convents south of Milwaukee.

S. Louis, Sister Moderator, who was almost instantly killed by jumping from the third story on the west side of the building, was from Wauwatosa, Milwaukee County, Wis. Her name was Jennie Reilly. She entered the congregation of Notre Dame, at Milwaukee in 1872, and was assigned to Belleville in 1877. At the late convent she taught the higher branches and always took a remarkable interest in the welfare of the pupils she loved so dearly. She also, like the Mother Superior, acted the part of a true Christian and sought her pupils through the flame and smoke in order to warn them of the approaching danger. She did not give up the search until forced to do so by the intense heat, and then jumped downward to her death.

Sister Edwina, known in the world as Aloysius McCaffrey, was born in Ireland in 1844. She had been in the Belleville Academy for nineteen years, having entered in 1862, but was in several other missions before coming here. Her scholastic duties consisted of instruction in ornamental sewing.

Sister Angelia was born in New Orleans. Her name was Margaret Shanahan. She entered the convent at Milwaukee in 1858, and was assigned to Belleville, together with Sister Jerome, in the following year. She was a lay Sister, and was greatly esteemed by those who knew her.

REVISED LIST OF THE DEAD, MISSING, AND INJURED.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 7—2 a. m.—[Special.]—The following is a revised list of the dead, missing, and injured.

The dead identified:

Sister Maduedo, Sister Angelia, Sister Edwina, Mother Superior Mary Jerome, Mary Campbell, Lizzie Isch, Susie Weimar, Virgie Heinzelman, Mary Manning, Mamie Pulse, and Gertie Strunck.

Missing:

Agnes Scaling, Mary Scaling, Martha Mantell, Laura Thompson, Miss L. Sinott, Lottie Pierson, Hilda Hammell, Mary Bien, Katie Urbana, Mary Bertels, Delphi Schlernezauer, Josie Plouder, Mamie Bailey.

Injured:

Sister Monnesse, Sister Stylites, Sister Repartie, Sister Paschales, Sister Daisy Ebberman, Fanny Brurks, Agnes Schneider.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The building and contents were valued at $75,000, insured as follows:

German of Freeport	$2,500
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	2,500
Buffalo German	2,500
Phœnix Assurance, London	2,500
London Assurance	5,000
North America	5,000
Home, New York	2,500

SUFFOCATION.

FOUR MEN SMOTHERED BY SMOKE IN A BURNING JAIL.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The most horrible event ever happening in Jerseyville occurred this morning, it being the burning of the county court-house and jail and the perishing of four inmates awaiting trial. Last night at about 5 o'clock the jailer locked the prisoners in the cells for the night and left a good fire in the stove in the corridor, this having been done to warm the cells for the night, the weather being extremely cold. This morning about 2 o'clock some parties in the neighborhood heard the screaming of the prisoners, but thought nothing about it, as the prisoners often make unmeaning disturbances. About 6 o'clock a man saw smoke emanating from the jail. The alarm was at once given, and when the jail was reached all was locked and no entrance could be made until the janitor was sent for, who lives about half a mile away. The building being brick and the timbers hardwood, the fire made very slow progress. At about 6:30 the janitor arrived, and a number of men with wet sponges in their mouths forced their way into the dense, smoky cells and found the dead bodies of Walter Dunsdon, James Griggs, Emil Koehler and August Schultz. Walter Dunsdon was incarcerated for the murder of Mrs. Nellie Dodson, and the others for petty offenses. All four were in solid stone cells and were not burned in the least, suffocation from smoke being the sole cause of their death. The loss to the county by the burning of the building is estimated at about $20,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue.

IRON AND STEEL.

Official Estimates of the Product, Consumption, and Imports of Last Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 6.—Secretary Swank, of the American Iron and Steel Association, who is preparing an annual report of the iron and steel trade of the United States for 1883, says the year's production of pig-iron equals that of 1882, being 4,623,323 tons. The consumption of pig-iron has been about 4,948,323 tons. The year commenced with 383,655 gross tons of domestic pig-iron unsold. There were imported during the year 325,000 gross tons, all of which has gone into consumption. Adding the estimated production, 4,623,323 gross tons, to the estimated importation, and taking no account of the balance of stock at the beginning and end of the year, the total of 4,948,323 is found to have been the year's consumption. The production of steel rails in 1883 fell below that of 1882. There were also made probably 100,000 tons less of iron rail than in 1882. The total rail tonnage of 1882 was 1,501,881 gross tons, of which 203,459 tons were iron rails and 1,304,392 steel. The total rail production of 1883 was probably 1,300,000 gross tons, of which 1,200,000 tons were steel rails. The imports of steel rails in 1883 were about 100,000 gross tons, against 200,000 in 1882. In round numbers our consumption of rails in 1883 was 300,000 tons less than in 1882.

FINANCIAL.

Creditors Levying on Stock.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Jackson & Royse, of this city, are at present in Sabetha, Kas., levying attachments upon the stock of O. O. Marburg, dealer in hardware, they representing St. Louis, Chicago, and Eastern creditors. Jan. 3 a mortgage was filed at Seneca in favor of W. W. Marburg for $21,234. In September last the Western Hardware Company of this city, of which W. W. Marburg was President, failed for $300,000. At that time it is said he shipped to Sabetha $8,000 worth of goods.

OUTRAM DISCHARGED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Leonard S. Outram, leading actor in Richard Mansfield's "Parisian Romance" Company, who thrashed the star yesterday for insulting ladies of the company, was discharged from the company today. His contract calls for two weeks' warning, and as the discharge was made peremptory he swore out bail writs against the manager for salary due for two weeks. At a late hour the matter had not been settled. Outram's discharge was made at the demand of Mansfield. Outram's story of Mansfield's insults to the ladies is supported by the testimony of two or three others.

A FEVER-STRICKEN TOWN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Nearly one-half the residents of the Town of Benedict, Charles County, Md., are down with typhoid-fever. Out of 180 inhabitants over seventy have had the disease during the last three weeks. In many instances whole families are stricken down. A number of the cases have proved fatal. There is great suffering and distress, and physicians and nurses have been sent to the infected hamlet. The epidemic is supposed to have been caused by the drinking water which comes from several springs said to have been contaminated recently by sinks and manure pits.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—Alden Speare has given $40,000 to found a professorship in Boston University.

ZERO JUST TOUCHED.

The Mercury Climbed 22 Degrees Yesterday and Reached the Round Spot.

It Then Got Discouraged and Dropped Several Points, but Will Probably Rally Today.

A Farmer's Son and Two Colored Children Fatally Frozen—Perils of Western Travel.

IN CHICAGO.

ZERO IS HIT BY MERCURY AND ONLY FEEBLY RESISTS THE ATTACK.

The indications are that Jack Frost has raised his siege. Not that the weather yesterday was particularly torrid, but it was so much warmer than it was Friday and Saturday that a walk on the streets was about half way comfortable. Walking was not an easy matter, however, as the extreme cold of the last few days had made the ice and snow upon the sidewalks so hard and slippery that a man had to be pretty nimble on his "pins" to keep in an upright position. As a consequence "slip-ups" were numerous, and many sore backs testified that the Ice King had accomplished his fell purpose. At 2 a. m. yesterday Manasse's thermometer registered 22° below zero, but it was a last effort of Jack Frost to hold the mercury in check, as it soon threw off his trammels and began to approach zero. By daylight 12° below had been reached, and as the day broke clear and pleasant overhead the sun had a chance to help the mercury along. At 11 a. m. it marked but 5° below zero. Those who had braved the wintry blasts for three days in transacting their business were content to stay at home by their firesides and thaw out, and the churches were not very well attended. In fact, but few of them were comfortably warm, and the small congregations had to shiver through the services.

The streets were comparatively deserted by buggies and cutters, and there was very little pleasure-driving. Happily for the firemen the "dread alarm" let up a little yesterday and they had a wished-for opportunity to thaw out their persons and their hose. The street-car drivers and conductors kept well bundled up, but their sufferings were over for the time being. At 1 p. m. the thermometer marked 4° below zero, and at 3 o'clock the mercury had reached zero after a severe struggle. As the sun went down the mercury followed it a bit, and at 5 o'clock p. m. it was 2° below zero. Later in the evening the thermometer indicated a few degrees lower, but it was not utterly discouraged, and will probably rally again today and get up somewhere on the sunshiny side of the zero mark. But if it does householders should not leave their water-pipes unprotected, as the extreme cold is just beginning to find its way indoors, and is looking for easy work in the freezing line.

No trouble was experienced in the running of the Illinois Central suburban trains yesterday, although the through passenger-trains of the roads entering the city over the Illinois Central tracks yesterday were somewhat behind time. The freight traffic began to assume its usual shape, and unless another wave from the Arctic regions strikes this region today the roads will be in fair working order by evening.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the mercury stood at 4° below, and it slowly dropped until at 1 o'clock this morning it was 8½° below.

DELAYS OF TRAINS.

The change in temperature yesterday proved beneficial to the railroads, as, although nearly all of the passenger-trains that arrived in the city were more or less behind time, there was a marked improvement. Most of the roads report all freight-trains moving and averaging from eight to ten miles an hour. Some of them have reduced the length of stock and freight trains from four to eight cars.

The Wabash, which has been almost completely snowed under for several days, thawed out yesterday, and through trains were sent out last night.

The afternoon train on the Burlington, due here at 2:15, was four hours and twenty-five minutes late.

All trains on the St. Paul are reported making good time, none of them being over an hour behind.

Both morning trains on the Alton were one hour late, but the train due at 2 o'clock was only twenty-eight minutes behind.

The Fort Wayne was seriously discommoded by a freight that got stuck in a snow-bank. The limited, which was due at 10:30 a. m., did not arrive until 12:28, saving its rebate by just two minutes. The train due at 8 a. m. came in at 9:50, and the emigrant, due at 5:20 a. m., arrived at 9:28.

The Panhandle train, which should have arrived at 6:50 a. m., was over an hour late.

The Train Dispatcher at the Northwestern depot says that everything on the line is running regularly, and that no trouble is experienced.

All of the morning trains on the Rock Island were behind. No. 4 was two hours and forty-five minutes late; No. 6, one hour; and No. 10, three hours.

The first section of the Michigan Southern train, due at 7:50 a. m., was thirty minutes late, and the second section over an hour. The train due at 10:11 a. m. was three and one-half hours late.

At the Illinois Central depot their trains and those on the Michigan Central were reported making much better time than Saturday, with but little trouble from ice or snow.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk morning train was three hours behind, being delayed at Detroit by the late arrival of the Canada train.

The Train-Dispatcher at the office of the Western Indiana, Eastern Illinois, and Louisville & New Albany Roads had evidently been instructed by his superiors to announce all trains on time. Employés about the depot said that trains on all of those roads were considerably behind.

ITEMS.

Charles Johnson, a Norwegian laborer whose home is at No. 143 West Indiana street, had both feet frozen yesterday morning while working in Kensington. He was taken to the County Hospital.

The police stations each lodged from thirty to forty homeless and half-frozen wanderers and tramps last night.

AT THE STOCK-YARDS.

MANY FROZEN AND SUFFERING ANIMALS THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN KILLED.

A reporter paid a visit to the Stock-Yards yesterday afternoon to learn, if possible, if there was much suffering among the dumb beast who furnish food for our tables and those of Europe. The place was very dull compared with week days, both as to people and stock in the pens. It is deserted Sunday by everybody except a few watchmen in the different divisions and those necessary to attend to the wants of what little stock may arrive during the day, and not much information could be gathered except from observation, as the watchmen knew nothing except what comes under their eye in their own divisions. Up to 3 o'clock fifty-six car-loads of stock had been received in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy division. There were a few frozen hogs and a few crippled cattle, which were put into pens and covered with hay, so as to make them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, but the continual moans and lowing showed that they were in pain, and their shivering forms showed that they were suffering intensely. The hogs were huddled together in heaps endeavoring so keep warm. Sometimes there were two tiers, one lot taking position on top of another. Others were browsing around for something to eat or drink. Many of them were gnawing the ice frozen to the troughs to quench their thirst.

There seems to be much cruelty imposed upon these poor creatures, notwithstanding the efforts of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The maimed and injured animals should be put out of their misery at once.

The other divisions seemed to have received even less than the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. A visit to the dead platform showed about fifty head of frozen cattle and about the same number of horses, though the horses may have been an accumulation from the city awaiting shipment to the rendering-tanks.

At the Wabash yards, near Fortieth street, were noticed three of the disabled locomotives which had been hauled in from the snow blockade at the Grand Trunk Junction.

GENERAL REPORTS.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—George Aker, 15 years old, son of a farmer in the northern part of this county, was frozen to death yesterday afternoon in the woods near his father's house. The mercury is 4° below at 6 tonight.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—During the last three days the mercury has ranged from 7° above to 15° below, the lowest for eight years. This afternoon two negro girls aged 5 and 10 years, sent on an errand to a house a mile away without sufficient clothing, were fatally frozen.

WRECKED AND BELATED TRAINS.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The thermometer indicated at the lowest 29° below zero, and at no time since last Monday has it been above zero. All trains are late, some as much as fifteen hours. The Central-Branch Union Pacific passenger-train due Friday did not arrive until 3 p. m. Saturday, and, besides being wrecked itself, passed the wrecks of nine other freight-trains.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Yesterday was the coldest 5th of January since 1870. The minimum was 8° above zero at 8 a. m.; the maximum 13° above at midnight Friday. This was at Central Park, where the weather is always slightly colder than in the lower part of the city.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—If the present weather continues the harbor and river will be frozen so hard that navigation out of Baltimore will be seriously impeded. Several of the bay steamers are unable to leave on their trips tonight. The thermometer registered 12° here today, and was down to zero at Frederick. Reports from lower bay points state that the oyster dredgers are enduring terrible hardships, and many of them have deserted their vessels, refusing to work, having their faces and hands badly frost-bitten. Several oystermen were picked up last night nearly frozen to death.

COLD WEATHER.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The thermometer at 7 this morning was 30° below zero.

NILES, Mich., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—This was the coldest morning of the season, the mercury scoring 20° below.

BOONE, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The thermometer was 30° below zero this morning.

VERGENNES, Vt., Jan. 6.—The thermometer today was 36° below.

FROST-BITTEN.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Oliver Stewart was found on the streets this morning so badly frozen that he will have to lose both hands and both feet. He was going home and fell by the wayside.

FROZEN STOCK.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., Jan. 5.—A car-load of sixteen mules were frozen to death near here last night on the way from Lamar to Kansas City, and also a number of mules and cattle on the Missouri Pacific Railway.

OFFICIAL.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7—1 a. m.—Indications; For the Lower Lake region, fair, slightly warmer weather, southerly winds, veering to easterly, rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, light local rains in the eastern portions, followed by clearing weather, fair weather in the northern and western portions, followed by partly cloudy weather, local snows, westerly winds backing to northerly, rising followed by falling barometer, slight fall of temperature in the northern portion and slight rise in the southern.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rain	Weather.
Albany	19	15	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Alpena	13	8	W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Battleford, B.A	..	−28	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Bismarck	−12	−15	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	13	13	W.	Brisk	*	Cl'dy.
Cairo	3	5	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Chattanooga	13	..				
Cheyenne	31	24	N.	Fresh	*	Fair.
Chicago	3	−1	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	5	0	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	3	3	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	6	2	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Deadwood	−8	−1	W.	Light	.01	Fair.
Huron, Dak.	−2	1	S.E.	Fresh	0	L.snw.
Denver	17	19	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	0	0	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	10	2	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dodge City	7	2	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	..	..				
Duluth	−3	−6	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Erie	8	5	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Escanaba	11	0	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
El Paso	62	52	W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	..	−5	..	Light	0	..
Fort Buford	..	−12	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	..	5	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	−18	−25	S.W.	Light	0	Hazy.
Galveston	52	41	E.	Brisk	.01	L. rain
Grand Haven	16	12	S.E.	Light	.02	L.snw.
Helena	−2	3	W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	5	0	S.	Light	0	Fair.
Keokuk	2	0	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Kingston, Can.	1	−2	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	−2	..	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	3	5	E.	Light	.05	L.snw.
Louisville	0	0	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Las Animas	5	1	E.	Fresh	.02	L.snw.
Marquette	9	2	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	14	13	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	−3	−5	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Moorhead	−10	−21	..	..	0	Clear.
Nashville	5	10	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
North Platte	5	5	S.E.	Light	.02	L.snw.
Omaha	3	..				
Oswego	15	18	N.W.	Brisk	.01	Cl'dy.
Parry Sound	1	−15	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	8	1	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
New Orleans	34	39	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	10	−2	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Quappelle	..	−16	S.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	11	11	W.	High	0	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	5	3	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Saugeen, Can.	16	16	W.	Brisk	.05	Cl'dy.
Shreveport, La.	28	28	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	0	15	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	3	3	E.	Fresh	*	L.snw.
St. Paul	..	−14	W.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	−18	−29	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Toledo	4	1	W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Toronto	13	13	W.	High	*	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	27	29	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton	−2	−2	E.	Light	.10	Cl'dy.
Minnedosa	−13	−21	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	19	17	E.	Fresh	.10	H.snw.
Little Rock	19	19	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	14	12	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Salt Lake	37	37	E.	Light	*	Th'n'g
Stockton	..	47	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Elliott	15	7	N.E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.466	−14.0	63	W.	4	.....	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.533	−7.1	64	W.	12	.....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.464	3.0	77	W.	6	.....	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.511	0.5	60	W.	3	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.545	−1.5	67	W.	2	.....	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 3.0.
Minimum temperature, −14.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.492.
Mean daily thermometer, −4.2.
Mean daily humidity, 69.

TEXAS FENCES.

Recommendations in Gov. Ireland's Message to the Legislature.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—An Austin dispatch to the *News* says: Gov. Ireland's message to the special session of the Legislature is completed so far as relates to fence-cutting. He recommends the absolute repeal of the law permitting persons to inclose school or public lands of any sort, and suggests that the following laws be enacted: A law making it penal for any one to inclose any public land without a contract from the State, or to surround the land of another without the authority of the owner; a law making it a felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, for any person to willfully destroy or injure fence or other property of another; a law making it a penal offense for any one to drive stock to any land, private or public, for the purpose of grazing, without express authority from the proper source; a law giving a landowner a lien on stock that may trespass on lands without the knowledge or consent of the owner and against the will of the landowner for all damage by the stock and value of grass and property destroyed by them. The Governor points out the weakness of the Government under the present Constitution. He says he has used every means in his power to protect society and punish evil-doers, but will not trample on the Constitution he has sworn to support.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Benson Hawkins, an old and well-to-do farmer, living alone in South Bristol, was found dead in bed. His head and face were horribly mutilated. Robbery was the motive of the murderer. A man named Francis has been arrested.

NEW YORK.

Herr Lasker's Death Attributed to a Combination of Four Maladies.

Plain Talk Concerning Mr. Villard's Connection with Oregon & Transcontinental—Gould's Trip.

An Executor Charged with Misappropriating $3,000—Four Hundredth Anniversary of Zwingli.

HERR LASKER.
THE POST-MORTEM.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Four physicians have decided that Dr. Eduard Lasker, the eminent German liberalist, died from a combination of four diseases—degeneration of the blood vessels, softening of the brain, dilation and fatty degeneration of the heart, and an affection of the lungs. The medical men at the autopsy today were Dr. William H. Welch, of the Bellevue Medical College; Dr. Abraham Jacobi, the attendant physician of Dr. Lasker; Dr. C. F. Buffum, who was called in at the livery stable, and W. J. Jenkins, Deputy Coroner. The friends of the deceased man made some objection at first to a post-mortem examination, but finally yielded. A telegram was received from Mr. Morris Lasker today saying that he expected to arrive in this city at 5 o'clock tomorrow evening, and requesting that all arrangements for the funeral be deferred until his arrival. Several Jewish and German societies have expressed a desire to participate. Tonight Dr. Lasker's body was removed from No. 102 Lexington avenue to the house of his cousin, Henry Richter, at No. 822 Lexington avenue.

OREGON & TRANSCONTINENTAL.
AN UNSATISFACTORY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The *Times'* financial article referring to Mr. Villard's downfall says: He was not alone. All his sins of failure are laid on his head, but the facts daily coming to light in Wall street show that there were others engaged with him in the disastrous speculations which have broken down so ruinously. The report of the Oregon & Transcontinental Committee shows little, but it shows this: A more disingenuous document has not been put forth in a long while. It was received with unanimous and universal condemnation. Obviously it was drawn up to conceal where explanation was expected. But by comparing it with previous statements we learn something. For example, the statements made in October about the Oregon & Transcontinental Company were that it owed about $11,000,000. This sum, it was explained, it had borrowed on the securities it held and advanced the money to the Northern Pacific Company, which was unable to repay it. Then the second-mortgage bonds were created. The Northern Pacific Company delivered them to the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, the Oregon & Transcontinental Company sold them to the brokers, and with the money it received it redeemed its securities. The Oregon & Transcontinental Company should then have been free from debt. Now comes the report of the investigating committee, three months later, showing that the Oregon & Transcontinental Company still owes about $11,000,000. To whom, it is asked, does it owe this money? How did it come to have this debt, thus created, apparently between October and December? For what purposes was it incurred, and who are the creditors? Not only has it this debt, but a week or so ago it was stated that the company had reduced a portion of its indebtedness by selling $9,000,000 bonds it held. Here, then, was a debt of $20,000,000 owing to some one for some purpose, after the indebtedness incurred for advances to the Northern Pacific Company had been extinguished.

AN EXPLANATION.

There is one explanation, and only one, given of this remarkable state of affairs. At a certain stage in the Northern-Pacific gamble a syndicate of capitalists was formed to buy an immense block of the stock. It was bought, and the buying caused a rally in the Northern Pacific preferred stock of about nine points. When the buying stopped the stocks began to sink again, and soon followed the immense August break in them. The indebtedness of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company may be accounted for by supposing that the syndicate, finding that their speculation had been a hopeless failure, shifted their individual losses on the Oregon & Transcontinental Company. In other words, that they made the company the speculator when the speculation went against them; and their losses were charged up, and stand now charged up, as debts of the company to them, except such part as was extinguished by the recent sale of $9,000,000 of its securities. The losers took that as satisfaction for a portion of the total debt; and there still remains about $11,000,000, which they will try to get back as best they can. Obviously such speculation as this was not done by Mr. Villard alone. There could be no blind pool in that, whatever there was in other operations. The men who acted with him acted as confederates, and they have made him the scapegoat for all. Hence, also, such a report as the investigating committee puts forth. They could not explain because they dared not.

SERIOUS CHARGES.
ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—John Ferguson, an elderly gentleman, was arrested on a warrant yesterday and taken to Jefferson Market, where he was charged with having converted to his own use about $3,000 which came into his possession as an executor of the will of Robert Bonner. The complainant is William R. Drummond, a nephew of Mr. Bonner. Mr. Drummond says in his complaint that Robert Bonner died in 1867, and that by his will he left his property to his wife, Maria Bonner, for her life, and directed that on her death it should be divided in equal shares between the complainant and his two brothers. The executors were Mrs. Bonner and Mr. Ferguson. Mrs. Bonner went to San Francisco in 1869, from which time Mr. Ferguson had sole control of the estate. She died last August. Upon settling the estate a deficiency of $3,000 was found, it is alleged, and Mr. Ferguson did not account for it. A corroborative affidavit is made by Ellis S. Yates, a lawyer, who says that Mr. Ferguson confessed to him that he used the money himself. Mr. Ferguson pleaded not guilty, and was paroled until Friday.

ZWINGLI.
THE REFORMER'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The 400th anniversary of the birth of Zwingli, the Swiss reformer, was celebrated today by the Swiss residents.

[Ulric Zwingli was born at Wildhaus, a mountain village in the Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1484. In 1499 he began a two years' course at Vienna and afterwards studied theology at the University of Basel. In 1506 he was ordained and became pastor of a large parish. He began to preach evangelical doctrines in 1516, when Luther was unknown in Switzerland, and was largely instrumental in introducing them. He fell on the field of Kappel, Oct. 11, 1531.]

MRS. DYER'S DIAMONDS.
A THREE-DAYS' SEARCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Dyer, of 306 No. Grand avenue, went home yesterday, and, removing her diamond brooch, containing twenty stones, wrapped it in a piece of paper and laid it on the mantelpiece. The servant having occasion to go to the cellar for coal, seeing the paper and being unaware of its contents, took it with her for the purpose of lighting the gas from the furnace in the cellar, and after so doing threw the remainder of the paper containing the brooch into the fire. Mrs. Dyer, missing the brooch shortly after, by questioning the servant, learned what had become of it. The fire in the furnace was at once extinguished, and after a three-days' search sixteen of the diamonds were recovered. The remaining four were probably consumed.

A STRANGE BATTLEFIELD.
AN ELEGANT PARLOR THE SCENE OF A COCK-FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—A large crowd of "distinguished" gentlemen filled the parlors of the sporting editor of the *Police Gazette*, Mr. William E. Harding, at his residence, No. 14 Bedford street, today to witness a fight between a game fowl owned by Mr. James Patterson and a famous Southern game fowl owned by Mr. W. E. Harding. Among the sporting men present was Matsada, the Japanese champion wrestler. The birds fought in the front parlor on the elegant Axminister carpet, surrounded by rich statuary and the costliest velvet furniture. Spanish lace curtains under the richest damask lambrequins hung at the windows, and several old masters adorned the walls. The fight lasted for over forty minutes, when the affair attracted a large crowd outside, and the birds were withdrawn. Matsada was greatly amused over the affair, and quietly asked one of his fellow sporting men whether Mr. Harding was one of the Princes of the realm. It was his first introduction to the domestic inner circles of metropolitan society, and the magnificence of his surroundings almost stupefied him.

WALL STREET.
THE "SUN'S" REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The *Sun's* Wall street article says: They are trying once more to put prices up in Wall street. That the attempt will prove abortive can be predicted with almost absolute certainty. Nothing has changed in the situation for the better, and several things have changed for the worse. One more road is gone into the hands of a Receiver. One more powerful railroad magnate has been crippled. One more opportunity to begin to restore public confidence by making a frank and correct statement of the financial condition of suspected corporations has been lost. One more cut in rates has been made by the same Mr. Fink whose duty it is to keep them as high as possible. The reduction of 10 cents in freight rates of east-bound grain at this season of the year is very significant. This cutting of rates is not done any longer by one treacherous corporation trying to undersell all the others, but by the Commissioner himself, who thus confesses his hopelessness. What is to improve prices in such circumstances is more than a person of average intelligence can conceive.

BULL PREDICTIONS.

But there are many men in Wall street who must be either uncommonly smart or uncommonly stupid, for they view the situation from a different standpoint. The *Herald's* financial editor is one of them. He thinks that "nothing seems to stand in the way of improvement"; that there "is no reason why confidence should not spring up over night with the vigor of Jonah's gourd." He argues that with more than a hundred millions of dollars lying idle and fifty millions of people breeding gamblers every day Wall street cannot languish any longer. All this reads like silly trash, but it might prove to be the manifestation of a prophetic soul. There are men who go even further than he does. They not only argue, but back their arguments with cash. They buy stocks, and the whole question is how long they are going to keep them.

JERSEY CENTRAL.

There seems to be a little genuine buying, but the great bulk of purchases is pure manipulation for the purpose of squeezing the shorts. For this week we are promised two or three more squeezes, the chief one to be in New Jersey Central. The story runs that there is a short interest of about 16,000 shares in this stock, and that a scheme is on foot by which a large amount of the stock will be turned into bonds. Of course this would give the "squeezers" a grand opportunity, and people cannot do better than leave all stocks alone which are threatened with an attack of "squeezers."

SHRINKAGE IN VALUES.

The *Sun* proved Saturday by figures that the depreciation in the value of the principal stocks alone reached during the year 1883 nearly $250,000,000. What is the use, then, to talk about the $75,000,000 or $100,000,000 which are being distributed now in interest and dividends and are supposed to be seeking reinvestment? All the reinvestment they are likely to see is in the payment of bills for the last year and the making up of margins for such stocks as have not been thrown overboard yet. It is a peculiarity of Wall street that while profits on paper are no profits, losses on paper are losses. Stocks may advance ever so much, but as long as you don't sell your holdings and draw your profit out you have made nothing. On the other hand, if they go down you have to put up margins all the time. Now, this shrinkage of $250,000,000 had to be paid dollar for dollar, and has to be made up somewhere else before any fresh money is likely to come "to seek investment." The heavy drop in securities like the West Shore bonds, the Pullman Car stock, and several others, indicates better than anything else the actual result of the shrinkage. The Mills party alone had to throw overboard thousands upon thousands of shares of Erie and of West Shore bonds, and Mr. D. O. Mills does not seem to make a secret of the fact that he is a "much less prosperous man today than he was this time last year."

DELMONICO.
AN ANXIOUS SEARCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Relatives and intimate friends of Charles Delmonico, proprietor of the Delmonico Restaurant, were searching anxiously for him Saturday evening and during yesterday and last night. Earnest efforts were made by all interested in the missing man to create the impression that Delmonico was safe at home. Much anxiety and alarm were really felt, but even acquaintances of many years' standing were assured there was no reason for apprehension. Delmonico has been suffering from nervous prostration for many months, but a few weeks ago there was a marked improvement in his condition and he was able to give a little attention to business. But last week he had a relapse and was confined to house. His nervous troubles were complicated with intestinal derangement and hemorrhage. Saturday forenoon at 11 o'clock he slipped away from an attendant who was on duty and left the house. He has not been seen since.

Dr. McBride said at midnight tonight: "Up to the present time we have learned nothing. It looks very bad for him for one reason. Just before he went out for a walk he took at 12 o'clock a dose of medicine which made him somewhat stupid. This was a dose he took every day at that hour, and he always took a nap after it. He would naturally be even less capable of looking out for himself after taking it than he would without it." At the house of Mrs. Lorenzo Delmonico this evening it was said that they hoped that Mr. Delmonico would prove to have gone to Long Branch.

MARRIED IN FUN.
A SERIOUS "JOKE."

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The decision of the Justice of the Peace at New Utrecht in the somewhat notorious Higbie-Vaughn suit is an excellent common-sense view of the case, and probably will be sustained by the higher courts if the matter should be carried there. The evidence as it was published showed plainly enough that these two young people, who went through a mock-marriage ceremony at a church sociable, did not intend, at the time at least, to consider themselves as man and wife.

[Miss Higbie, the plaintiff in this case, who gave her age as 17, claimed to be married to Walter Vaughn, aged 19. But it was admitted by the plaintiff that the ceremony was not performed in the regular way, while Vaughn asserted that it was merely a joke. The Justice decided in favor of Vaughn.]

GOTHAM ITEMS.
TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Seats in the Stock Exchange are down to $22,000, the lowest point in four years.

Jay Gould will probably leave about Feb. 1 for a month's trip on his yacht in Southern waters.

Joseph White, about 20 years of age, employed until recently in the office of the cashier of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is under arrest charged with stealing $1,000 of the company's money, and confessed his guilt.

The steamer Egyptian Monarch, from London, reached her pier yesterday afternoon resembling a gigantic iceberg. The officers and crew suffered intensely, and many of the latter had their fingers frostbitten. The steamers India, from Gibraltar, and Galileo, from Boston, also arrived covered with ice, and with several of the sailors badly frostbitten.

POPULAR HANGING IN MISSOURI.

Kansas City *Times:* Many women fainted when Bill Fox was swung into eternity the other day. If these women had remained at home where they belonged they would not have fainted. The men did not faint for the probable reason that most of them were buoyed up by 10-cent whisky. No delicately-organized woman ought to go through the strain of witnessing a hanging on a glass of red lemonade. We trust this will be a warning to the ladies.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

An Elevator, a Hotel, and a Dry-Goods Store Destroyed at Minneiska, Minn.

The Kennedy Cracker Factory a Mass of Beautiful Ruins—The Missing Watchman Found.

Wheeling, W. Va., Visited by a Destructive Conflagration—Yesterday's Blaze in St. Louis—Other Fires.

Conflagration at Minneiska, Minn.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Minneiska, eighteen miles above Winona, on the river, destroying Brooks Bros.' elevator, Nick Rouck's dry-goods store, and the National Hotel. A family living in the second story of Rouck's building barely escaped with their lives, saving nothing except what they put on their backs. J. W. Short, proprietor of the National Hotel, saved nothing. Brooks Bros. saved some of their books. The elevator was nearly full of grain. The damage is not known as yet, but it is thought to be about $35,000. The fire also destroyed two empty cars. The rest of the town barely escaped. Brooks Bros. were insured as follows: St. Paul Fire & Marine, $7,000; American, $1,500; Fire Association, $1,500; Springfield, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,500. The insurance on the elevator building was: Springfield, $1,500; Lancashire, $500; Waukten, $1,500. The machinery was insured in the Lancashire for $500. Dr. Brooks lost his library, worth $1,500; insured in the Insurance Company of North America for $650.

Sunday Morning's Fire on Desplaines Street—Beautiful Ruins—The Missing Watchman All Right.

The fire which started in the cracker-bakery of F. A. Kennedy & Co., Nos. 46, 48, and 50 South Desplaines street, burned nearly all day yesterday. In the darker hours of the early morning the flames belched forth with volcanic fury, illuminating the streets of that quarter until daylight. After that the fire gradually subsided, the monotony being broken occasionally by the roar of crumbling walls or the crash of the burning timbers. As the day wore on one after another of the engine companies, the members of which were worn out and half-frozen, gathered together and retired from the scene, leaving finally but two engines. These worked their pumps until 4 o'clock, when they were also withdrawn. By this time the fire was all out, and only the slight mist which arose from the heated ruins indicated the freshness of the fire. The walls which during the earlier stages of the fire were heated almost to a white heat were by this time hung with festoons of ice, which the magic sunlight converted into purple and gold, diamonds, rubies, and sapphires. Scarcely a brick or a stone in the great mass of ruins lay exposed, the whole being inclosed within a huge shell of crystal.

Next to the Lyceum Theatre this glistening wall arose gloomily to the hight of five ordinary stories, sloping irregularly on the north until its outlines were lost in a heap of snow, broken columns, and other rubbish about twice as high as a man's head. Out of this arose a huge, strongly-built column, which marked the ruins of the smokestack. A pile of débris thirty or forty feet in thickness, also glistening like glass, sloped away from the outer wall of the theater, from which mass of picturesqueness a rafter stretched out and pointed through a ruined window.

The accounts of the fire given in the morning papers attracted crowds of people who looked upon the wreck of a night, the interest in which had been increased by the report that a man had gone down to death with the crashing walls.

"Stand back there," said a man wearing a star, as the crowd pushed under the eave of the dangerous wall.

"Don't mind us," said one; "we won't get hurt. We were looking for the body."

"What body?" asked the man in authority.

"Why, the body of the watchman that was asleep in the building when the fire broke out. They say he has never been heard of."

"Well, he's all right. Move back."

"How do you know?" persisted the inquisitor.

"Because he was not asleep, and no man with his eyes open will sit down and wait for the walls to fall on him."

"But how do you know he was not asleep, as the papers say?"

"Because it was meself," was the response, "and I was attinding to me business."

The insurance on the buildings and stock of the Kennedy Cracker-Works amounted to $70,000, distributed in a large number of companies in amounts varying from $2,000 to $5,000. The policies were in the vaults of a bank and could not be reached yesterday.

Other Chicago Fires.

The alarm from Box 424 at 5:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a gas explosion in P. Dasso's fruit store, No. 416 West Madison street. Dasso was trying to repair a leak in the gas-pipe, when the candle that he was carrying ignited the gas and caused the trouble. He was badly burned about the hands, but the building was not damaged.

Large Fire at Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—A few minutes before 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the large four-story building on the north side of Eighteenth street, extending clear through from Eaff to Chapline street, and occupied jointly by Dobbs & Risinger's bending establishment, Beltz & Flading's planing-mill, and Bodley Bros.' wagon factory. The fire burned furiously for two hours, destroying the entire eastern half of the block, about 75 by 100 feet, before it was brought under control. The total loss will be about $25,000, divided as follows: Bodley Bros., loss $22,000, insured for $28,000, divided between building and contents and stock in yards in the following companies: Ætna, Wheeling, $1,700; Franklin, Wheeling, $1,500; Peabody, Wheeling, $1,500; Manufacturers', Wheeling, $1,250; Ohio Valley, Wheeling, $1,250; American, Wheeling, $1,200; Standard, London, $1,200; Mercantile, Cleveland, $1,225; City of London, London, $1,250; Commercial, New York, $2,450; Connecticut, Hartford, $1,500; Imperial, London, $1,250; Franklin, Philadelphia, $1,250; British American, Toronto, $1,250; London & Lancaster, London, $2,000; Lancashire, London, $2,000; Royal, London, $2,450.

The thermometer was 10° below zero. Chief Dunning, of the fire department, had one ear frozen and several firemen had their feet and hands frozen. Others had to have their clothing cut off in pieces after the fire.

Saturday's St. Louis Fire—Losses and Insurance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—At a late hour tonight the last engine at work on the Burrell-Comstock fire was relieved. The exact insurance on the property is as follows:

Burrell, Comstock & Co.'s loss is $115,000. They were insured as follows: Rochester German of Rochester, N. Y., $2,000; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,000; Michigan of Detroit, $1,000; Kenton of Covington, $2,000; Underwriters' of Louisville, $3,000; Ætna of Hartford, $2,500; Farragut of New York, $2,500; German-American, $2,500; American of Newark, $2,500; British America of Toronto, $2,500; American Central of St. Louis, $5,000; North (Aberdeen and London), $2,500; Firemen's of Dayton, $2,500; Fireman's Fund of San Francisco, $2,500; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $5,000; Citizens' of New York, $2,500; Queen of Liverpool, $5,000; Manufacturers' of Boston, $2,500; Guardian of London, $2,500; New Hampshire of Manchester, $2,500; Amazon of Cincinnati, $2,500; Union of Philadelphia, $2,500; Enterprise of Cincinnati, $1,500; Buffalo-German of Buffalo, $1,500; Commercial of New York, $1,500; Franklin of Philadelphia, $2,500; Pennsylvania of Pittsburg, $1,500; Boatmen's of Pittsburg, $1,500; Howard of New York, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $500; total, $77,500. The first-named two companies' policies expire today, and two others of $2,500 each, issued by the Mercantile of Cleveland and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, expired yesterday. An insurance of $2,000 on signs, etc., in the Fire-Insurance Association of England expired the 30th ult.

Rosenthal & Co., carpet dealers, lose $40,000, insured as follows: Merchants' of St. Joseph, $5,000; County of Philadelphia, $1,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Jefferson National of St. Louis, $2,500; New York Underwriters, $5,000; North St. Louis, $3,000; Franklin of St. Louis, $5,000; Phœnix of London, $5,000; Firemen's of New Jersey, $5,000; Firemen's of Ohio, $5,000; Westchester of New York, $5,000; Firemen's Fund of California, $2,500; St. Louis Mutual, $3,300; Washington Mutual of St. Louis, $3,000; total, $63,300.

Merrick, Walsh & Co. lost about $15,000, and have insurance as follows: Insurance Company of North America, $800; Pennsylvania Fire, $3,000; German Fire-Insurance Company of Peoria, $1,000; Commercial Union of Philadelphia, $1,800; North German of Hamburg, $3,200; Merchants' Fire & Marine, $2,000; Boylston Mutual of Boston, $2,000; Marine Insurance Company of St. Louis, $2,000; Citizens' Insurance Company of St. Louis, $1,000; Phœnix of London, $1,000; Detroit Fire & Marine, $1,000; total, $19,800.

The loss to the Goodyear Rubber Company's stock will be no more than $2,000; insurance, $200,000.

On the building itself the loss was $50,000, with insurance as follows: Goodyear Rubber Company, No. 400, owned by Lucas' heirs, $12,000; Burrell, Comstock & Co., 402 and 404, same owners, $25,000; Merrick & Walsh, 406, owned by Charles L. Hunt, $11,000; Withmer, Gray & Kaminski, No. 408, owned by Mrs. Julia M. Hunt, $10,000; Rosenthal's stores, 410 and 412, Miss Berenice Morrison, $25,000; St. Bernard Dollar Store, 414 and 418, Charles W. Fowle & Co., $60,000.

A Fire on Wheels.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 6.—A fire yesterday started from an overheated stove in a passenger-car in the switching-yards of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway destroyed four passenger-cars, damaged one sleeper, and also damaged the President's car, "Monon." The total loss is $30,000; fully insured.

Other Fires.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The principal stables of the street-car company burned partially this morning. The fire was confined to the feed department, causing a loss of $6,000. Insurance $60,000.

BOONE, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The store of U. L. Hooker, of Moingona, Ia., burned to the ground at 2 o'clock this morning. The building and stock were totally destroyed. The loss is about $6,000.

LAGRANGE, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The losses and insurance involved in yesterday's fire are as follows: John Will, on buildings, $3,000; E. McEutarfer, $1,000; A. Cutting, $2,000; Rose Brothers, $1,800; Ruick & Ballou, $2,000. The loss to stock, etc., can hardly fall below $5,000. The insurance companies which will lose are the following: Franklin, $1,665; Phœnix, $2,000; Home, New York, $2,000; North American, $2,500; German-American, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500; Western, $2,500; Mechanics' & Traders', $1,000; Niagara, $1,000; Howard, $1,000; Ætna, $3,500; Continental, $4,500; Springfield, $2,500; Royal, $2,00; Underwriters', $3,000.

McGREGOR, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—W. E. O'Dell's residence and part of its contents were destroyed by fire this morning. Insured in the North America of Philadelphia for $2,000 on residence and $700 on contents.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Last night L. J. Rogers' general store at Shirely was destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 3.—The Montreal Fertilizing Company's warehouse has burned. Loss, $30,000; insured.

A. T. STEWART'S BODY.

A Veracious Correspondent Details the Story of Its Ransom by Judge Hilton.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The *Globe* publishes a special from New York, giving what is alleged to be the true story of the recovery of Stewart's body. The correspondent, who claims to speak on high authority, says Judge Hilton woke up to the peril of refusing to negotiate with the robbers in the fall of 1881, when one of his servants, happening to go out of the door at night, discovered some men at the foot of a long ladder that was erected against the side of the mansion. They immediately fled and he alarmed the household. At the top of the ladder a window was open, the window of the room where slept Judge Hilton's 7-year old son. Then came an anonymous letter: "You were in time last night; next time you will be too late." Hilton yielded to Mrs. Stewart's view of the case, and negotiations were reopened. There was a good deal of shrewd bargaining as to the actual sum of money to be paid, and at last the sum of $50,000 was fixed on, the thieves insisting on getting the money in hand before delivering the body. The place selected for the delivery was a small bare hill in Westchester County, commanding the approaches from every side. The directions to Judge Hilton ran virtually thus: "We will be there at 4 o'clock Sunday morning with the body. You send one man unarmed on foot with $50,000 for us. When he has given us the money we will leave him in possession of the body." The program was actually carried out. A plucky servant of the late Mr. Stewart was selected to complete the purchase. He walked to the top of the hill and was examined for weapons by masked men, who then accepted the money and departed, leaving the tormented body behind them in a trunk. While the negotiations were pending the villains proved their identity by sending to Judge Hilton a piece of paper exactly the size and shape of the pieces of zigzag cloth they had cut from the lining of the rifled coffin they had left behind them in the Stewart vault.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Alexander Sullivan Tells in What Manner England Has "Educated" the Irish.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—Alexander Sullivan, President of the Irish National Leag ue, lectured in Mercantile Library Hall tonight on "How England Has Educated Ireland." The lecture was in effect a reply to the assertion that the invasion of Ireland was in behalf of civilization, and that ignorance is voluntary and characteristic of Ireland. Facts and figures of general interest outside the Irish question were given. Mr. Sullivan cited German, French, and English historians in proof that before the invasion Ireland had numerous great schools attended by students from England and the Continent; that institute missionaries and teachers went to England, France, and Germany; and that in architecture, art, and life Ireland was the leading nation. From the invasion to 1537 sixty-seven universities were founded in Europe, and during that period, instead of doing anything for education in Ireland, the English power was engaged in destroying the schools of Ireland. The reformation furnished a pretext for making a revival of letters in Ireland impossible. "The alfabet," said the speaker, "became a felon and a rebel." Irish exiles on the Continent founded nineteen colleges for the Irish youth, who had to escape from their country by stealth to attend them. The immense sum allowed by the French Government as compensation for Irish colleges destroyed by the revolution was seized by England.

The proscription of peculiar education had reduced three-fourths of the people to illiteracy in 1832. The national schools opened in 1832 have demonstrated the eagerness of the people for education. Mr. Sullivan acknowledged the services of Matthew Arnold in behalf of education in Ireland.

THE DOMINION.

The Governor-General and the Dynamiters—Leprosy—Lumber Shipments.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Owing to the many rumors that are afloat regarding the abduction of the Governor-General while visiting Toronto, it has been decided that it would not be wise for him to visit Niagara Falls at the present time. This is due to the rumors which came from Buffalo regarding dynamiters. He will attend the yacht-club ball in Toronto Friday.

The value of the lumber shipments from this port to the United States during 1883 was $610,108, against $500,281 in 1882, an increase of $109,827.

QUEBEC, Que., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—There are twenty-two lepers in the lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B. A woman of this city alleges that she can cure leprosy by the use of a galvanic battery and a prescription prepared by herself. She is to be given a trial.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Miss Clara Thurston, sister of Judge A. S. Thurston, aged 83, formerly a prominent educator and authority, for many years Principal of Thurston's Female Seminary, was killed by the cars this morning on her way to church.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Arrived, Egyptian Monarch, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Arrived out, the Baltic, Nottinghill, and Bohemia, from New York, and Parisian, from Portland.

POLITICS.

An Unsuccessful Attempt in Washington to Evade the Civil-Service Law.

"Gentleman George's" Friends at Home Pleased with His Improving Prospects.

Carlisle Could Enter the Senate, but Will Take His Chances for the Presidency.

CIVIL SERVICE.
AN ATTEMPT TO EVADE THE LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The attention of the Postmaster-General was yesterday called to what appears to have been an unsuccessful attempt to evade the Civil-Service law. W. S. Odell, a citizen of Indiana, resident in Washington, not in the Government service, issued a circular to Indiana Republicans here setting forth that the State Central Committee is now organizing, and that money is needed for the preliminary work. These circulars addressed to Indiana clerks in the departments were taken into the Post-Office Department and handed to messengers to distribute, the messengers not knowing their contents. The act of carrying circulars soliciting contributions into any Government building is, under the Civil-Service act, a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both. The Postmaster-General will investigate. Reed, of Maine, will introduce a resolution tomorrow in the House asking that unanimous consent be given to make an investigation. Some Republican Senator will do the same.

OHIO.
SATISFACTION AT THE HOME OF PENDLETON.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The change in the situation at Columbus causes much satisfaction here, which is Pendleton's home. Local pride and high regard for him as a man combine to make his election desired by nine-tenths of the people of Cincinnati. His enemies are ward politicians, who are notorious for corruption and political trickery, and whose living would be taken away were there to be a genuine reform of the public service. A gentleman who is near Mr. Pendleton said today that he doubted whether the Senator had at any time believed his chances for a reëlection were so slight as the dispatches from Columbus the last week represented. He thought it more probable that, recognizing the character and full strength of the opposition, Mr. Pendleton has suffered his friends to become alarmed in the belief that the spreading over the State of reports of the rapidly growing political power of the Standard-Oil-Turbine-Wheel combination would create public alarm and bring needed forces to his aid. Whether purposely brought about or not, this is evidently what is occurring.

LATEST ADVICES FROM THE SCENE OF CONFLICT.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Neil House, where all of the Senatorial campaign is being made, was not as thronged today as was the case for a few days previous, as many of the howlers had left for home last night. Pendleton is managing his own campaign in a quiet way, and because he makes no noise the friends of Payne and Ward are anxious to know what he is doing, but are unable to learn anything. The Payne men still claim with confidence that their favorit will be nominated on the first ballot. It is conceded by the friends of both Payne and Pendleton that Ward will have more votes than they first supposed. The friends of Payne give the following estimate: Payne, 47; Pendleton, 23; Ward, 12. It is impossible to obtain an estimate from the Pendleton forces, while the Ward men claim that their candidate will have at least twenty-five votes and the rest will be equally divided between Payne and Pendleton. They fail to consider the candidates that will get a complimentary vote, and this vote is estimated to be eighteen. If this is true, there will be fun ahead before anybody is nominated, as the charge of using money has been made by the friends of Pendleton and Ward against Payne's manager. In fact, this is the plan that will be carried out tomorrow. If this cry is kept up by the followers of Ward and Pendleton, the Payne men threaten to send to New York for Gen. Thomas Ewing, so as to be able to prove that when he made his canvass against Pendleton it was money that secured his defeat. Quite a large number of county papers indorsing Pendleton have been received by the rural members, and this has somewhat caused the friends of Pendleton to keep up the cry that the Democracy do not want any Standard oil in theirs. Geddes' name has been mentioned a number of times as the lucky man, but this cannot be, as the most reliable information at hand says that it will be either Payne, Pendleton, or Ward. The Republicans of the Legislature will have a civil-rights bill introduced in accordance with the desire of a conference held tonight. The ballot for United States Senator will be an open one, and a member can change his vote before the result is announced.

At a late hour tonight the charge is made that the friends of Payne will open a barrel tomorrow, while Pendleton will have a delegation from nearly every county in the State on the ground to work for him. Mayor Farley, of Cleveland, is hurting the cause of Payne, as it has been proved on him tonight that he tried to defeat the regular Democratic nominee for Representative in Allen County because he would not pledge himself to Payne. This member is one of Pendleton's most influential friends. If all the threats made tonight by the gamblers, thugs, and bummers from Cleveland and Cincinnati are carried out it is expected that there will be bloodshed, as some of them at midnight, in the presence of THE TRIBUNE correspondent, exhibited revolvers and brass-knuckles. These articles of war were also seen by several detectives, of which there is a large number here tracking the doubtful members that have received money from the alleged agents of Payne. If money has been thrown out in this manner, the real managers know nothing about it. It can be said that never in the history of the Democratic party has there been so much money, cigars, and whisky distributed as is and has been done during this Senatorial struggle. All of which has been in violation of the statutes of this State.

PAYNE DENOUNCED BY CLEVELAND WORKINGMEN.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Trades Assembly, made up of a delegate from each of the local labor organizations, met tonight and passed some startling resolutions on the Senatorial fight. Roche and Moony, Representatives from Cuyahoga, are workingmen, and were elected as such. They have gone to Columbus as Payne men, and will vote for him. The Trades-Assembly resolutions passed denounce Payne as inimical to its interests and the interests of the men they represent, and denounce any men of their class who shall vote for Henry B. Payne. This is a startling move, and calculated to have some influence on the result next Tuesday. The act has been threatened and watched, but the dangerous point was thought to be over. Amid all the hurly-burly Henry B. Payne stays at home and leaves the fight to his son, as far as he personally is concerned. Tonight your correspondent saw him. He was in his library, as calm as ever. The resolutions of the assembly were read. He laughed at them and said that, as far as he was concerned, he cared little about them. He had never mounted a workingman's platform, but had worked as hard as any of the occupants of it. He denied the story that has been started about his hard tactics to his tenants, of which he has many, and laughingly said: "Of course it is false. I have over a hundred, and I have no recollection of possessing a written lease with any of them. I have heard no news from Columbus tonight." He avoided any questions about his chances, but looks far from being in danger. Another crowd of Payne men leave here tomorrow to swell the Columbus crowd.

CONNECTICUT.
THE REPUBLICANS WILL HEAD OFF PERNICIOUS LEGISLATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Connecticut Legislature meets in this city Wednesday, the 9th. In the Senate there are Republicans fifteen, Democrats nine, and in the House Republicans 155, Democrats ninety-four, the dominant party of this year maintaining the control they have had without interruption since 1877, although there have been Democratic successes on the popular vote. Control of the Legislature of this winter, preceding as it does the Presidential contest, is of importance to the Republican party in that it prevents the reënactment of a pet measure of the Democracy, known as certificate voting. Under this a voter, by changing his residence just before election, did not lose his vote, but could vote in the town of his new residence on a certificate from the town from which he had removed. There is no question that this system opened the door to frauds by both parties. The Republicans claimed to have had the worst of it, and doubtless they did. If frauds were practiced by their opponents they lost by that, and, even if not, the Democrats still had an advantage in that they were the most benefited—that is: members of their party, very largely of the laboring classes, were more apt to move from town to town frequently, and their votes would be lost to them without the law.

KENTUCKY.
SPEAKER CARLISLE COULD BE A SENATOR.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—There is little doubt that Speaker Carlisle could be elected to the Senate if he would indicate that such is his desire. A member of the Kentucky Legislature from Covington said today that repeated requests have been telegraphed to the Speaker the last week for permission to present his name in the Senatorial caucus. The replies received have been evasive, but with enough of disinclination to enter the fight in them to prevent any serious effort to secure his election. The gentleman referred to is of the belief that free-trade friends of Mr. Carlisle have assured him that he can have the nomination for the Presidency, and he is holding back in the belief that it will be possible for them to secure him the nomination.

THE INJURED STUDENTS.

Particulars of the Accident Wherein Members of the Yale Glee Club Suffered.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Eighteen of the Yale students who were in the sleeper City of Worcester, which was telescoped and wrecked at Charlestown, Ind., last night, arrived in town today and are at the Galt House. Nearly all of them are suffering with cuts, bruises, and sprains. The two students, Otis Strong of Auburn, N. Y., and W. W. Crehore of Cleveland, O., who were the worst sufferers, are still at Charlestown under the care of surgeons.

Young Strong's case is peculiarly pathetic. He is a bright and handsome Junior, with a splendid mind and a sunny disposition. He was a tall, athletic, manly youth, with a splendid bass voice and a great fondness for outdoor games. His right leg has been amputated, and the left will probably suffer the same fate. His brother Frank is with him.

Crehore, a popular Senior, sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, but is doing well, and the member may be saved.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The accident is attributed by the railroad people to the carelessness of the engineer of the Cincinnati express. It seems that the St. Louis train was behind time, and the students, in their anxiety to reach Louisville in time for the performance which was to have been given at Masonic Temple, made arrangements to have their car side-tracked and hitched on to the Cincinnati fast express at Charlestown. The engineer of the express was directed to be on the lookout, but he failed and ran into the St. Louis express just as the students' car was being uncoupled. Both engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping. The students insist that the accident was the result of gross negligence, and will make heavy demands of the railroad company. The wrecked coach, the City of Worcester, was the famous Woodruff sleeper which was on exhibition at the Centennial in 1876.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Crehore's experience in the wreck was frightful. When the crash came he was pitched forward on his head, alighting between two seats. The next instant the engine parted the car, and Crehore was cramped between the outer edge of the passenger-coach and the cylinder-box. His left lower leg was broken in several places and a compound fracture of the hip-joint sustained. He was powerless to move in this perilous position. The stove had overturned not ten feet from him, and the fire had already communicated to the seats towards him. He was suffering intensely, with a girdle of flames reaching all about him, when he was discovered by some of the more fortunate members of the club and rescued. Before this could be done an ax had to be used to chop the seats apart. The fire was gaining rapid headway and threatened to roast the unfortunate passenger to death if relief was not speedy. A line was formed and bucketful after bucketful of water was dashed in the crackling flames. All this time Crehore was suffering the most acute pain. Besides the broken limb and fractured hip-bone, he had been cut in the head, and after his fruitless struggles to release himself he relapsed into a state of unconsciousness, and was dragged out of the car bleeding from all his injuries and with the garments about his nether parts badly singed.

STRONG'S INJURIES.

Strong fell between the coal-box and a division door of one of the apartments. His right leg became entangled in some of the machinery of the engine, and was crushed to a shapeless mass. The other leg was wrenched between the box and the partition, and was broken in three places, besides both thigh-bones being fractured. He was found lying unconscious on the floor of the car, with one leg a mass of quivering flesh, still between the piston-rod and another piece of machinery.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Two Old Veterans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Tonight in this city died Charles Raymond, aged 91 years.

[He was born in La Rochelle, France, during the French Revolution of 1792, came to this country in 1802, and was a non-commissioned officer in Pluche's battalion in the battle of New Orleans. He was for many years a leading hardware merchant, and has always been a conspicuous character. So far as known, he was the last survivor but one of the Louisiana Volunteers in the battle of Jan. 8, 1812.]

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Sergt. Mulholland, of the Sixty-eighth Regiment, and for a long time in the Registry Office at Toronto, is dead.

[He was an old veteran of the Peninsular War. He had command of the party carrying the body of the Duke of Richmond, Canadian Governor-General, to England, who died of hydrophobia. He was Lord Fitzroy Somerset's orderly at the battle of Waterloo. He was in fifteen general engagements, not receiving a wound. He was 91 years of age.]

Luke Clark.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Luke Clark, the most illustrious Fenian in Pennsylvania, died yesterday at Dunmore and was buried today. Although more than 80 years of age his rare powers of mind were unimpared.

[Mr. Clark had taken a conspicuous part in Irish revolutionary affairs for more than half a century, and was tried for treason and sentenced to death by the British Government many years ago. He managed to escape from prison, however, and came to this country. When the Fenian agitation was at its hight he was one of the trusted lieutenants of James Stephens, a fact which led to the making of the charge a few years ago that he furnished the information which led to the arrest of the Head Centre. Clark showed conclusively that this charge was unfounded. He believed that Ireland could never be freed except by physical force, and was an ardent advocate of that doctrine. His principal possession was an old scrap-book which he carried about with him, and in which he kept bonds of the Irish Republic and newspaper clippings.]

TRACKING AN ALLEGED DIAMOND-THIEF.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The absconding clerk of Goldsmith & Kuhn, of New York, diamond brokers, who, it was said, stole $35,000 worth of diamonds, was in this city a few days ago selling his jewels to various merchants. One merchant purchased a few, but stated that he would remit the amount to the house direct. The clerk carried the firm's stationery and cards and transacted all his business in their name. A detective was on his trail here, having tracked him from Chicago to St. Louis, thence to St. Joseph, Atchison, and Leavenworth through Kansas City and on to Denver.

VENTRILOQUISM.

Ventriloquism is declared by an expert to be very largely a humbug. There is no such possibility as throwing the voice to a distance. What passes for ventriloquism consists simply of mimicry and facial immobility. The performer must be some distance away from his audience or he is powerless. Whenever he wishes to make them believe that his voice sounds at a distance he merely lowers it and indicates the direction for their imagination to take. He can deceive them sideways, upward, downward, or backward, but he never undertakes to produce the effect of a speaker at their rear. To a listener close by no ventriloquist can be in the least deceptive. Nor is there any truth in the theory that he speaks with the top of his gullet or with aught else than the organs intended by nature to be vocal. By holding his lips as fixed as possible and avoiding such words as cannot be pronounced without palpably moving them he assists the delusion. But no man is so skillful that he can get on without a screening mustache.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Bismarck's Endeavor to Prevent the Admission of Socialistic Publications from Abroad.

Miss Mackey Fails to Make Her Promised Debut as a Soprano—Victoria to Visit Italy.

BISMARCK AND THE PRESS.
A SPECIAL CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Prince Bismarck has instituted a movement intended to suppress the circulation of Socialistic publications in the German Empire, no matter where they may be printed. He has proclaimed the circulation in Germany of the *Fremdenfuehrer*, published in London; the *Proletariate* published in Warsaw; and the *Radical*, published in Pesth. Each one of these papers is an organ of extreme Socialism, and they are all printed mainly for circulation among the Germans. It has been made a penal offense for any person within the border to send or distribute any prohibited publication, and a special censorship has been created to determine the list of papers which shall be adjudged unlawful, and to proclaim them and manage the machinery for the suppression of their circulation. The power which the German Government has long possessed and exercised for the annoyance and punishment of disloyal editors and publishers has been used so savagely during the last five years that the great majority of the men who were once famous as German radical publicists have found it convenient to quit the business or carry it on in other lands. Many of those who removed their publication offices to foreign lands have by an energetic use of their liberty secured a larger German circulation than they had before. The very large circulations secured in Germany by the refugee Socialists, who have been printing German revolutionary organs in London, have annoyed Prince Bismarck and probably caused his present action. If the new censorship proves relentless it must succeed in destroying the whole business of publishing, outside of Germany, Socialistic literature for circulation in Germany.

RELIGION VS. PATRIOTISM.
SIGNIFICANT WORDS OF BISHOP RYAN.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The Rt.-Rev. Patrick John Ryan, Bishop of St. Louis, who has just returned from Italy and France, preached here today. In his sermon he said that in Ireland religion and patriotism had been unfortunately pitted against each other, but the church had triumphed, as in the end it always did. He assured his hearers that this triumph would result in their ultimate good, because the clergy, whose duty it was to guide the people, loved them too well to deceive them by flattery, or in any way to inculcate such false and dangerous principles as would lead them to certain destruction. The people should strictly follow the advice given them by their pastors. Their first duty was to the church, which would always remove perilous doubts, and point out the true and loyal course. Bishop Ryan's remarks are considered very significant as it is believed they are the first utterances since the recent conferences, which indicate the present attitude of the church toward the Nationalist agitation.

CABLE CHRONICLES.
STANLEY AND GORDON.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The report that the King of the Belgians has offered Henry M. Stanley's post on the Congo River to Chinese Gordon is denied by the *Independance Belge*. In an article evidently inspired it is stated that Gen. Gordon has simply been invited by the King to accept a position of joint responsibility with Mr. Stanley, who finds the region that he has adopted is growing into proportions beyond his capacity to supervise and control.

MISS MACKEY.

Miss Mackey disappointed her mother's society friends today in Paris by failing to make her much-heralded début as a soprano in the choir of the Passionist Church in Avenue Hoche. The church was crowded in anticipation of the event by an ultra-fashionable gathering who had been educated to expect a great performance from the American heiress, and who were bewildered at Miss Mackey's failure to appear. After mass it was explained that the young lady was quite ill from a severe attack of bronchitis.

EGYPT.

Sir Evelyn Baring has been informed by Earl Granville that the English Government has decided upon certain reforms in the Government of Egypt, and has been ordered to remain in that country and supervise the operation of the new policy until the Government is satisfied with its progress.

NOTES.

The trial of the twenty-four leaders of the recent anti-Jewish riots in Hungary has been set down for the 24th inst. at Pesth, where the defendants are at present imprisoned.

Queen Victoria has decided to go to Bordighera, in Northern Italy, on the Riviera, and has made arrangements to remain there two months.

It is stated that the latest Parisian musical sensation, "La Dormeuse," will, together with its costumes and several of the performers, be transported to America. It will probably be first produced in Boston by Miss Helen Ober, who has acquired the sole American right for the sum of $4,000.

The steamships Marathon, from Boston, and Baltic from, New York, have arrived at Queenstown. Neither saw the overdue steamer Celtic. They report strong southeasterly winds and heavy seas.

The striking weavers in North and Northeast Lancashire have increased to 18,000.

The San Sebastian *Journal* states that the movement of Spanish troops north has no political significance, but is simply the result of a scheme of reorganization initiated by the commander of the northern army.

MARIO AND HIS WIFE.

London *World:* There is one good which should not be buried with the bones of Mario, and that is the fact of the fervently affectionate union in which he lived with his wife when both had passed into the very fat middle age which singers cannot escape. In the shortest absence letters between them never failed for a single day, and Grisi used to speak of Mario, who had grown into a kind of superannuated and unwieldy prettyness, with all the tenderness of their most glorious tenor and soprano days. She was a noble-looking creature even in those days; the strong black hair, which was simply knotted round her large head, had hardly begun to show gleams of white; and under the great arched eyebrows her gray eyes looked out with the glances of an eagle. She sang in private long after her voice was strained and spoiled. I do not think that Mario's organ really lasted any longer than hers, though the indulgent London public applauded him through his farewell performances with unfailing faith. They were both charming in English society, where, however, their Southern natures were never chilled or subdued. While Mario had something of the repose which stamps, etc., Grisi had the passions of her kind—in politics as well as on the subject of younger sopranos—and she cordially expressed them. I saw her last in her beautiful Florentine home, which was full of the relics of two beautiful careers. After her death it was broken up, and a little later Mario began his financial troubles. His three daughters were brought up in English fashion.

BEETHOVEN'S DESCENT.

Pall Mall Gazette: A curious discussion about the descent of the greatest musical composer of our century is occupying the French and German papers. The French version is that Beethoven was the descendant of a poor family which for a century had its home in a small Belgian village. His talent for music he inherited from his grandfather, a sturdy Anversois, who for many years had an appointment as chanter at the collegiate church of Louvain, and afterward at Bonn obtained a patent as Court Musician. The second story, which for a long time held its place in a German cyclopedia, says that Beethoven was a natural son of Frederic William II., King of Prussia. On being asked about this matter, Beethoven declared that on principle he never answered any questions about himself. That he did not believe this rumor appears from Beethoven's request to a friend "to make known to the world the honesty of his parents, and especially of his mother."

WASHINGTON.

Senate Republicans Embarrassed by Anthony's Persistency—Discussing the House Rules.

Kelley's Bill for the Limitation of Silver Coinage Indorsed by Henry Cernuschi.

Opposition to Any Change in the Chinese Restriction Law—War on Lotteries—Rice.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE IN A QUANDARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Congress has been in session more than a month and neither branch is yet organized. The House is not certain that it has any rules; the Senate has not decided upon its permanent presiding officer. The Senate Republicans are embarrassed by the candidacy of Anthony for the position of President pro tem. The embarrassment is due to the condition of Anthony's health. Some of the new Senators gave notice in caucus that they did not feel bound by any of the supposed courtesies or traditions of the Senate to vote for Mr. Anthony in his state of health, and would not do so unless his resignation should be tendered in advance, or a positive assurance given that he would not undertake to serve. The reason for this position is, that, in the event that anything should happen to President Arthur and to Mr. Anthony, the Presidency would pass under the Constitution to the Speaker, and there would be no power to divest the Speaker of that office. Anthony, happily, has much improved in health, but his most enthusiastic friends could scarcely expect that he would be able to perform the duties of President of the Senate.

THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.

The House adopted the rules of the last Congress for two weeks. If the days of the recess are to be counted, the two weeks expired in vacation, and the House meets without rules. There was one feature of the rules of the last House which the Democrats promised to change in this Congress. It was the rule which was designed to prevent filibustering upon election cases. It was framed for the temporary uses of the majority. Another point which the Democrats wished to have better guarded in the rules for this Congress was, that the Ways and Means Committee should be made more absolutely assured of its authority to report and to control the floor at any time for a revenue bill. As to the rule against filibustering, the Democrats are now not found to be so earnest in behalf of its repeal as they were when in the minority. It is suggested that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

In the matter of the proposed change so as to give the Ways and Means Committee more power to control revenue measures, Chairman Morrison may be supposed to have as much interest in that as any one. He says: "No new rule is needed. If the protection Democrats choose to unite with the Republicans to defeat any tariff revision they can do it. They have the votes, and no new rule would prevent it. If they do not wish to make such a combination the present rule is good enough."

The suggestion having been made to Mr. Morrison that, as the question of consideration could be raised against the bringing in of a revenue bill, some who are timid about voting directly on tariff matters could vote upon these indirect motions and thus "stave off" a direct vote upon the proposed reductions, Mr. Morrison replied: "The American people are not fools. Some Congressmen think they make their records straight by voting on these indirect questions, dodging the important issue; but that won't do. There will be votes on the tariff. Questions of consideration cannot prevent them, and I guess the old rules will do."

SILVER DOLLARS.

CERNUSCHI INDORSES JUDGE KELLEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Henri Cernuschi, of France, has written to Judge Kelley indorsing his bill recently introduced in Congress to limit further the coinage of silver dollars. Cernuschi is an unqualified bullionist, author of the phrase bimetallism, and for many years has been devoting himself to the promotion of the universal monetization of silver on the basis of 15½ of silver and 1 of gold. Upon receipt of Judge Kelley's bill and his explanation of it in a published interview, Mr. Cernuschi wrote as follows under date of Paris, Dec. 20:

DEAR FRIEND: The New York *Times* of the 7th has reached me. Your explanation of the effect of the passage of your bill for the further limitation of the coinage of silver dollars would have on the commerce of England is complete. The leading editorial in the paper denies your assumption of the effect to be produced in England by such limitation; but, be this as it may, the coinage of silver dollars which no other nation will receive as money is a mistake. As for the English future, we will see. I think it will prove that the gold sentimentalist of the New York *Times* is himself in error. Silver is as fit to be coined into money as gold, and certainly exists in greater volume than gold. If mankind had to choose a single metal as money, the preference should be given to silver because of the superior volume of that metal, which would be sufficient for all nations, while gold is an insufficient mass or volume. Money requires the element of indestructibility. If it is to be deprived of the attribute of indestructibility, paper money is as good as metallic money, and has the advantage of costing nothing in comparison with the other. Consider the relative cost of storing paper money and an unlimited amount of Bland dollars. You, my dear friend, are a protectionist, and in a certain measure all the American people are protectionists, and rightly. But not to the point of converting into forced legal tender a metal the value of which is not maintained by competition from abroad. Such a gift made by the National Treasury to a particular interest cannot be justified under the name of protection. Silver no longer being an international monetary metal, if the United States persists in coining it into dollars in order to protect the silver producer, there is no reason why the same protection should not be given to the producers of copper. Let copper be purchased by the United States in order to coin copper dollars as protection to the copper industry. Could I elaborate the above thought in good English, the argument would make a sensation. Yours faithfully, HENRI CERNUSCHI.

THE CHINESE LAW.

OPPOSITION TO ANY CHANGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—"I will introduce our amended Chinese restriction law in the House tomorrow," said Representative Henley tonight, "in my own right, and no one can object to it. In anticipation of having to consider the bill the Committee on Labor of the House has looked into the questions involved in the bill and will lose no time in reporting it back." Henley added that he did not think the bill would be considered by the House for a month yet, or even more.

Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, and others, who led the opposition to the present anti-Chinese law when it was in the House, say that they will oppose any amendment to the law even stronger than they did the original law. There is now in circulation in various parts of New England a printed petition protesting against any change in the Chinese restriction law. They have been printed and sent out for signatures from this city by persons who are said to be in the employ of the Chinese Six Companies.

Senator Miller says the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will hold a meeting for business this week, and that there is no doubt but that the bill will be favorably reported. He anticipates the opposition of Edmunds and others, but thinks the fight against the change in the law will by no means be so determined as was that against the present law.

LOTTERIES.

THE WAR ON THEM TO BE VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Postmaster-General will not abandon his war upon the lotteries on account of the decision in New Orleans. Browne, of Indiana, will tomorrow introduce in the House three bills which have been prepared at the Post-Office Department relating to this subject. They provide, first, that it shall be a misdemeanor for any newspaper published in the District of Columbia or in any Territory to publish a lottery advertisement or a report of a drawing; second, that newspapers containing lottery advertisements shall be excluded from the mails; third, that the word "fraudulent" shall be stricken from the sections of the Revised Statutes relating to lotteries. It was the intention when the lottery laws were passed some years ago to strike out this word in all the sections, but it was omitted in some. It is under this word that some lotteries still claim the right to the mails, on the ground that, being recognized by their States, they cannot be called fraudulent. The purpose of this bill is to exclude all lotteries from the mails, no matter how clean a bill of health they may be given by any State.

RICE-MEAL.

A QUESTION FOR SECRETARY FOLGER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Secretary Folger expects to decide during the coming week the question regarding the classification of rice-meal, in which importers who supply the brewing trade are interested. Repeated efforts have been made by large dealers to have broken rice classed with whole rice, increasing the duty nearly 100 per cent, and thereby enabling them to secure a monopoly of the trade. The opponents of the scheme have employed Green B. Raum. He presents the cases as follows: The present tariff levies a duty upon rice cleaned of two and one-fourth cents per pound. On rice uncleaned, one and one-half cents; on paddy, 1¼; and on rice-flour and rice-meal, ad valorem, 20 per cent. Rice attains its highest commercial value when the grains are whole, clean, and plump. When the grains are broken the value is reduced more than one-half. The broken rice is used in the manufacture of beer. Congress draws the line of high and low duty between rice used for food and rice not used for food. Rice-meal, it is claimed, is rice so broken as to be unfit for sale as food. The tariff law gives no definition of the articles taxed beyond the name known in commerce. Therefore the definition of men versed in the rice business must be accepted. Not being cleaned rice, it is plain, therefore, that broken rice must be classed as rice-meal or as an unenumerated article, and in either case be subject to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem.

PENSIONS.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Sub-Committee on Pensions has presented Commissioner Dudley for consideration some changes it proposes to make in the law. One of them is a reduction in the number of agencies where funds are disbursed from eighteen to ten, or twelve at the most, prominent commercial centres. Commissioner Dudley has recommended that the number of Examining Boards be increased to about 400. At present three surgeons, who receive $2 each for every examination, constitute the board. The sub-committee favors an increase of the number, but desires that the pay of surgeons be $3 for each examination in the first five cases and $1 for each additional case examined a day. The Commissioner expected to give his opinion of the proposed changes tomorrow. Members of the committee wish to act harmoniously with the Commissioner in every change affecting the appropriation to be made. The Pension bill will no doubt be reported this week.

SORGHUM-SUGAR.

OFFICIAL REPORT AS TO EXPERIMENTS DURING THE LAST YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[New York *Times*.]—Prof. Collier, late Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, and a firm believer in the practicability of producing sugar from sorghum in sufficient quantities and of a quality to supply a great part of the demand for sugar in this country, appears to have awakened the interest of the Agricultural Department in a subject about which it was supposed to have become somewhat inefficient. In a report which is going to be made public, Prof. Wiley, of the department, gives some interesting information about the experiments with sorghum during the last year, and takes a more hopeful view of the subject than Commissioner Loring formerly held. He pronounces erroneous the prevalent impression that every farmer may become his own sugar-maker. Sorghum, unlike sugar-beet, contains various non-crystallizable sugars the separation of which demands much skill and scientific knowledge. Sorghum-sugar will have to be made in large factories. The existing factories have shown that it can be made, but how profitably or unprofitably cannot be stated by Prof. Wiley, who suggests that farmers near factories may, in effect, make their own sugar by raising the cane and trading it at factories for sugar. Cane giving sixty pounds of sugar per ton ought to bring the farmer thirty-five pounds, the rest of the sugar and molasses going to the manufacturer to pay expenses and yield profit. The profitableness of making sugar from sorghum depends largely on utilizing all waste products. The scums and sediments make manure hardly inferior to guano. Bagasse, or crushed cane, can be turned into manure by being thrown into hog-pens, as at Rio Grande, N. J., or it will make a fair quality of printing paper. It is not economical to burn it. If the manufacture of sorghum-sugar is proved to be profitable, it will result in supplying to a large extent our demand for sugar, but as sorghum makes a great deal more molasses in proportion to sugar than sugar-cane does, the Professor concludes that when there is enough sugar there will be a great deal more molasses than can be disposed of.

Prof. Wiley has made experimentally some fair samples of rum and alcohol from sorghum molasses. Under favorable circumstances one gallon of molasses weighing eleven pounds would give 2.75 pounds absolute alcohol, 3.03 pounds of 90 per cent alcohol, and 5.5 whisky or rum. Thus each gallon of molasses would give nearly half a gallon of commercial alcohol and two-thirds of a gallon of whisky or rum. As it has been abundantly proved, he says, that sugar can be made from sorghum, the Government should make no further experiments in this direction. Prof. Wiley has tried the diffusion process, and finds it yields 20 per cent more sugar, but at a somewhat higher cost than grinding. The Government, he thinks, should purchase machinery for large experiments in the diffusion process, and should raise its cane somewhere else than near Washington, as land here is expensive and not adapted to the purpose. The Government should also make arrangements with agricultural colleges or other agencies in various States for experimenting with sorghum-culture to determine what parts of the country are most favorable to the culture of sugar-producing plants. Prof. Wiley suggests in each State the trial of two acres divided into ten plots—five for sorghum, four for beets, and one for corn—to test for purposes of comparison the general fertility of the soil and the character of the season. The Government ought to carry on for a series of years the process of selection of sorghum seed in order to secure an improvement in the quality of the cane. It may be stated that the last season proved a disadvantageous one for sorghum sugar-making, not only at the Agricultural Department, but generally. The conviction is growing among some of those who have made experiments that sorghum cannot be relied on to make sugar in the extremely Northern States, but that in spite of occasional successes in Minnesota there is a sorghum belt as there is a corn belt, north of which the crop cannot be relied on.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

JUDGE BUCKNER'S BILL TO PREVENT CONTRACTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[New York *Herald*.]—Following is the text of the bill prepared by Judge A. H. Buckner, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which he will introduce under the call of States next Monday. It is entitled "A bill to prevent undue contraction of the paper circulation and for other purposes."

Be it enacted, etc., SEC. 1. Whenever any of the bonds of the United States become subject to redemption, and such bonds are deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the circulating notes of any National banking association, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to exchange the notes hereinafter authorized for such bonds at their par value and accrued interest, or he may exchange the notes to be issued as aforesaid at their par value for standard or silver coin, and redeem said bonds therewith, and the deposit of lawful money, to redeem the outstanding circulation of said banking association, may be made in legal-tender notes, or the notes hereinafter authorized, and thereafter the circulating notes of said bank shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and when so redeemed they shall be canceled and destroyed.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be printed and engraved Treasury notes of the United States, with such devices and inscriptions as he may direct and approve, in denominations of $10, $20, $50, $100, and $1,000, which shall be made payable on demand at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, in the City of New York, in standard gold or silver coin when presented in sums of not less than $100; and said notes shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or their signatures thereto engraved. Said notes shall be receivable by the United States for all taxes, customs, dues, demands, and claims of the United States, and shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except where some other mode of payment is provided by law, and when received into the Treasury the same may be reissued. And, in order to provide for the prompt redemption of the Treasury notes thus authorized to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury shall maintain a redemption fund in standard gold and silver coin by setting aside from accruing surplus revenues from time to time, or from the exchange of legal-tender notes or the Treasury notes hereby authorized for standard gold or silver coin, such sums as, with the fund now held in the Treasury for the redemption of the legal-tender notes, not less than 20 per cent of the aggregate of the outstanding legal-tender notes and of the Treasury notes hereby authorized. Provided, that the Treasury notes thus authorized to be issued in exchange and redemption of the bonds described in the first section of this act shall not exceed the amount of the note circulation of the National-banking associations outstanding and secured by such bonds.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

MR. SPRINGER ACCEPTS.

HE YIELDS TO HIS FRIENDS AND WILL INVESTIGATE THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[New York *Tribune*.]—Representative Springer, at the earnest solicitation of prominent Democrats, both here and in the State he represents, has concluded to accept the positions on the House Committees to which he was assigned by the Speaker. He says he is not unmindful of the fact that great injustice has been done to him and to his constituents, but it is not for him to decide what positions he shall fill on committees, and he will therefore accept the situation in good faith and proceed with zeal to discharge the duties assigned to him. His committee will at once institute a thorough investigation of the Department of Justice. He does not predict the result, except that the whole truth shall be known. He says he has no friends in the department to shield or enemies to expose. The investigation, so far as he is concerned, will be non-partisan and impartial, but as thorough as it can possibly be made. In the proposed investigation of the Department of Justice examinations will be carried on openly and those who have hinted at frauds will, Mr. Springer says, be given an opportunity to tell all they know.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House is proposed at an early date. The object is to consider the policy of the party on subjects likely to come up during the winter.

Representative Anderson will introduce in the House today a bill making the same allowance of rent and fuel for Postmasters of third class offices as first and second class.

Representative Murphy, of Iowa, will today introduce a resolution, to be referred to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquors, declaring that Congress has no jurisdiction over sumptuary legislation. It is believed that a majority of the committee is of that opinion.

Tuesday Gen. Slocum expects to report the Fitz John Porter bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, and an effort will be made during the week by its friends to have it considered. As some doubt has arisen in regard to the power of the Committee on Military Affairs to sit as it did during the holiday recess, the committee will again consider the Porter bill today in order to prevent delay which might otherwise occur when reported.

The Secretary of State has received from Horstmann, United States Consul at Nuremberg, Bavaria, a report relating to the hop crop of Germany and Austria for 1883. There has been no failure of crops in any districts of Germany, and the entire yield of Germany for 1883 is estimated as a middling one, or about 43,000,000 pounds (English). The quality is generally exceedingly good. The crop in the Austro-Hungarian Empire on the whole is not as satisfactory as in Germany. It amounts to about 10,000,000 pounds.

Reagan, Chairman of the Commerce Committee of the House, says the House will pass a bill regulating railroad traffic this session. He does not think it can be passed by the Senate, however, until next session, but that indications are strongly in favor of the bill becoming a law ultimately. He says the railroads are better organized in the way of having large and influential lobbies here than at any previous time, but that public sentiment so strongly demands Government control and regulation of traffic that there is no danger of their being successful.

Gen. Rosecrans says the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will be much more friendly towards erecting public buildings than the similar committee in the last Congress. He says there will be no difficulty in getting his bill through providing for a commission to select a site for a post-office in San Francisco. There will, however, be great pressure for appropriations for public buildings everywhere. The claims of the larger cities will have much greater consideration than they did last Congress, when, by a combination of members representing small towns, large cities were actually deprived of their rights.

CHANDLER ON HIS DIGNITY.

Posing as a Pillar of the Republic Before Ex-Senator Spencer—The Ex-Senator Becomes Angry and Reminds the Secretary of His Old Lobby Days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[New York *World*.]—Quite a funny scene occurred at the Navy Department the other day between ex-Senator Spencer and Secretary Chandler. Spencer came into the department before he was released from the contempt case and took a seat at Chandler's right hand. The Secretary received him very coldly and, taking it for granted that he had come to him to get help, said: "Spencer, you shouldn't come here to see me now. It is very indelicate of you. I can't do anything for you and you ought to know it. You should have acted more prudently. You have gotten your affairs all into a mess, and your coming here to get my help is sure to provoke a scandal. You know how the acts of public men are scrutinized and made the subject of criticism."

Spencer listened to this sort of talk for about five minutes and then spoke.

"My God, Chandler!" he cried, "I didn't come here to ask anything of you. I don't see why you should talk to me in this way. Are you talking for the benefit of the rest of the people in the room?"

Chandler made some further remark about the ex-Senator's lack of delicacy in calling upon a Cabinet officer when he was involved in a scandalous trial, whereupon Spencer sprang to his feet and began to pound the desk.

"See here, Bill Chandler," he thundered, "I used to run ten times the chance of making a scandal when you were dancing around the doors of my Senatorial committee-room, the lobbyist agent of John Roach and Charles E. Secor, and in those days you were not much impressed with the fear of making a scandal. You had better take the advice of a friend and resign."

At this Spencer walked out of the room.

SIMON CAMERON'S HEALTH.

The Reports of His Serious Illness Said to Be Overdrawn.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 5.—There is no truth in the specials telegraphed from here with reference to the serious illness of Simon Cameron. The General arrived last Monday. Except the first days of confinement to his room from the fatigue of the journey he has taken his meals in the public dining-room and the usual exercise. In an interview this evening his physician, Dr. George W. Lawrence, told the correspondent that there was a marked improvement in Cameron's condition, and that the gentleman expressed himself as feeling better than for years. He will remain here a week longer than first anticipated on account of the unlooked-for benefits received.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters or those written on both sides of the paper.]

One Below Zero, Dec. 23.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE please state, if not asking too much, how cold has been the coldest weather in New York City this winter? By complying you will greatly oblige A COUPLE OF READERS.

The United States and Australia.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1884.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Kindly state the area in miles of the United States and Australia respectively, to settle a dispute, and oblige, JOHN S. BAIRD.

[The area of the United States is estimated at 3,002,852 square miles, exclusive of Alaska, which comprises 369,529,600 acres. The estimated area of Australia is 2,983,386 square miles.]

UNPROVOKED MURDER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock yesterday evening Thomas Sweeney, a disorderly character of the upper part of the city, while intoxicated shot Thomas Ferguson, foreman of the Upper-Line car stables, at the station on Magazine street near Peters avenue. Ferguson died at 9 o'clock this morning. The shooting was entirely unprovoked.

THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing Discourses on Faith, Whence Flows the Wide Stream of Religion and Morals.

Life Will Be Full of Bitterness Until It Can Feel the Existence and Presence of God.

Dr. Thomas Describes the Forces in the Moral Order of Things That Have Attracted Men to Christ.

PROF. SWING.

Christian Faith.

Prof. Swing delivered the following discourse at the Central Church yesterday:

These all died in faith.—*Heb.*, 11-13.

Christianity did not originate the great doctrine of faith, it simply carried it onward and placed before it an additional object—the Jesus of Nazareth. Belief in God was an original element in man's nature. As Christ came not to make a new world but only to develop the one long before created by the Almighty—not to create love, or justice, or piety, but only to nurse those languishing plants up to a perfect vigor—so he did not come to reveal to society an unknown good called faith, but simply to fan an old spark and smoke into a flame. It is a commendation of the Christian religion that the great moral truths of the human race drifted toward it, and finally found in it a permanent home. As the many forms of mental progress come by piecemeal as the ages pass, and are finally gathered up into a great people like the English or the Americans, and form a more complete character, so have the truths of 10,000 scattered worshipers become more and more purified in long times, and have gained admittance at last into the New Testament. But Christianity is more than a confluence of many rivers—that confluence being only one fraction of its worth.

Great among these mighty truths is faith. It is the life of all the other doctrines, and resembles the soul or vital principle of man's body. However symmetrical or delicately fashioned a body, without the inner mystery of life it is only a corpse. Thus gather together the common doctrines of religion as taught by the many denominations, and, however proportionate and logical, they are poor things unless faith is present to make their beautiful bodies live and move. What could be more impressive than the baptism in a stream if only the hearts of all engaged in the service were assured that one of those present was the invisible God, that the dedication and vows were made absolutely to Him! But man looks and sees the banks of a river, the throng of worshipers, and sees the candidate for divine honors go down into the waters while the notes of a hymn fill the air; and while there are mingled solemnity and beauty the scene is all within the physical landscapes of earth. The assemblage disperses with the feelings of every-day life and experience. Faith alone can bring out all the rich colors of that hour on the banks of a modern Jordan. At that touch the scene becomes thrilling. The multitude become the children of Christ, the forest whispers of a divine presence, the hymn seems taken up by angels over the tops of the trees, the faces of the men and the women and of the interested children seem to glow with the light of another world. Or select the doctrine and practice of prayer. When the air seems empty of a Heavenly Father, and when the universe seems only an assemblage of materials and chemical forces, no service is more wearisome to mind and heart than prayer. Its words sound like those spoken in absent-mindedness to one's self, and the praying one feels ashamed that words have thus been offered to one's own ear; but the instant faith enters the scene all is changed from barrenness to beauty; for to what being could one speak with so much blessedness as to God! The audience of Kings, of all the mighty of earth, is of little worth in comparison with this pleading with God. He is the Creator and Father and Savior of the world, and when the soul of man can go to his presence and pour out its sorrows or its gratitude it has reached the sublimest form of speech and an audience the wisest and most loving.

Thus faith is not so much a doctrine as the inmost soul of all the ideas and practices which are assembled around the name of Christ or the Creator. Religion is an imitation, a solemn play upon a stage, until faith comes upon the scene and transforms the drama into life. At its coming the Christ again walks upon the grass and flowers and also the thorns of our earth; His words are audible in the silent night; His outline is seen in the Garden of Olives; His tears fall, He approaches the judgment-seat of Pilate; He moves slowly up Calvary; He is lashed to the cross; the heavens grow black; He dies; He is borne to a tomb; He rises from the dead; He is crowned King of the Soul. Belief is that grand moment when a dream of glory begins to be fulfilled. Saved indeed will be the soul that sees the whole world of religion as being a blessed reality!

A quality in this mortal life lies in its being conceived of as a sweet reality. We know the reality of the ocean, and the hills, and the fields. We are not afraid to speak of their greatness or charm, for we know they will remain in the realm of reality and will not on the morrow turn into a chimera of the brain. So the friends we see and love are realities. They will take us by the hand. The mother can take up in her arms her child and shower her words and kisses upon it as a beloved reality. With its light and shadow, its birds and blossoms, its fields and houses, its ornaments, and homes, and friends, and pursuits, and happiness, how real is this rolling world! The triumph of humanity will come when it shall have the Kingdom of God as real as the kingdom of time; for if the reality of our little planet is so rich in comfort and absolute joy what will be the blessedness of that soul or age which shall rest as peacefully in the reality of God!

The most of the Christian centuries diverted this majestic river from its natural channel, and would not permit it to enrichen the whole field of human life. They thought faith meant an adherence to their articles. Thousands were put to death for not believing, and yet they died singing their hymns and trusting in the Savior; died because faith was not a realizing of the whole spirit-land, a making an immediate fact of God and Christ and duty, but it was an espousal of certain articles. Thus was the soul of all religion removed from its high office and made to be a menial at the door of some church. Soon it came to pass that even atheists were thought true to the faith, and the most wicked men were reckoned among the faithful. Thus the very river of life became a muddy brook flowing toward a sickly marsh rather than to the sublime ocean. Looking into that mistaken period we perceive that all the martyrs, Catholic and Protestant, put to death for not being faithful were the ones who possessed the most of that good, the ones who saw the perfect reality of the Creator and a world to come. All the martyrs died for being better Christians than those who put them to death.

But the human race has survived the cruelty of itself, and has read better the meaning of words. It is less careful about dogmas, and would be fully satisfied if all its millions were as near to God as they are to each other. What is demanded is a prayer and a hymn and a conduct affected deeply by the actuality of the Almighty—a reality instead of a form.

Salvation by faith is a salvation by being and not by seeming. Under its power man does not argue in favor of the existence of God; he lives near Him; he does not debate so much as love; he dismisses conjecture and finds perfect peace in an established heart. This is made an important move for man, because God is the greatest of all objects, and to feel that he is near is to live in the court of the King of Kings. Given a highly-cultivated mind—a mind able to extract the honey from the surrounding fields, and the greater and richer the field the greater the opportunity of the mind. The servant of Washington or Orange may not have been transformed by their service, not because their masters were not great, but because the servants had minds too dull to measure their surroundings. All mirrors must possess polished surfaces before they will contain within the object without. Thus man will enjoy and profit by the presence of the Almighty when the human mind shall have reached a more exalted culture and faith. Faith will first make the divine world real and the mind will then measure the vastness of that world. In the late centuries the intellectual power of man has met with a great advance. It can make some better estimate at last of the objects, and scenes, and experiences of the universe so far as known; it can measure the distance and magnitude of the stars; it can examine also the wing of an insect; it can study the ocean and a drop of water; it is filled with amazement at the speed of the lightning; it is happy amid the colors, and perfumes, and sounds in wood and field; and now, these first steps of apprehension having come, man awaits the coming of faith which shall chain all things to the Deity and thus complete the thrilling landscape. Of all objects the greatest is God, and robbed of that company man has enjoyed only a low association. Indeed, much of the greatness of man has come from what faith he has cherished in a being better and greater than himself.

Painters and sculptors of great skill often find upon completing a picture or a statue of greatness or of beauty that something has been left out. Friends of the hero or the heroine feel disappointed when the image is unveiled. And yet no one knows, not even the faithful artist, what quality is absent or what quality is too conspicuous. The defect seems distributed and to rest like a curse all over the face and form. And yet the work is all beautiful. Could we thus inspect our world we should find in it a blemish—a painful shortcoming. But the defect is not hidden. The human soul lacks faith in God. Good men and good women do not know that they are in His world, that they live amid His laws, that they cannot die without His consent, and cannot be slighted nor forgotten by the Infinit One. The least valuable things are the most real. Man is sure of the existence of dust, doubtful about spirit. Faith is therefore the absent element, the power which would complete the portrait of man. While this feature is wanting the whole expression will be marred, the eye will lack lustre, the lips their smile, the whole face its needed spirituality.

Matthew Arnold has recently said that "Mr. Emerson was an aider of all such as wished to live in the spirit." A true estimate, for if any one wishes to move in the noisy crowd upon the street, or to struggle with the gold-seekers in the market, or to eat and drink, or to study toilets and furniture, the books of that mind would offer little comfort to such an earthly soul, but to one who might wish to live in the spirit, to draw his happiness from all the treasures of the intellect and the feeling, the writings of Emerson would be fuel for such a holy fire—bells rung in perfect harmony. But the same remark may be made over the divinity called Faith. Glorious are her words for those who would live in the spirit. "Her world begins where the dust world comes to an end. When the mortal compelled by the demands of the body to labor in field, or office, or shop, or street can throw down his tools and in the evening, or upon a Sunday, become a creature of meditation, and logic, and love, and memory, and hope, then would this faith come to him and become the deep inspiration of the mind and heart. Where the physical ceases its tumult this spiritual begins her music, and amid her sublimer strains man's soul ceases to be a chemical result and becomes a temporary exile from the home of its infinit Father. It is going back by a royal highway.

"These all died in the faith." The greater is chosen so as to include the less. It may be easy to live in some idea or dream, but when one is called upon to die for it or in it the hour of trial has come. In this faith all those old worthies died. Of course in it had they all lived. A philosophy which could sweeten the dying hour would not need to make much effort to color the living hour. The graphic writer unveils the darkest spot in these heroic lives, and from the influence of belief in those denser shadows we may conclude that before coming to the valley of death this firm belief had wrought its matchless work all over the preceding years and had covered all the seasons and days with its drapery of grace and finely-fashioned images. "These all died in the faith," it not being necessary to say that they all first lived in it.

Belief is an essential element of life before it is an element of death. The church has often so magnified "faith in the dying hour" that millions have attempted to cherish it as being something they would need some day. Thus it was an object of far-away utility, for nothing seems farther away from you and me than the hour of death. Thus the teachers of religion have often led us away from a good rather than toward it, and have made us starve for thirty or fifty years that we might have a spiritual feast while dying. Beyond doubt when God made man and poured into his bosom and brain the faculties and qualities he was always to need, and use, and enjoy, along with memory, and reason, and love, and taste, and hope, was the power to believe in Him. We cannot conceive of a benevolent Creator as making a race of skeptics or atheists not one of very many of whom should ever be able to find perfect rest in the assured presence of a god. Among the holy colors poured at first into the urn of life must have been this power of belief—one of the richest and warmest. But it must have indeed been a color that would fade, for all the potencies of the mind decline or disappear when neglected or abused. Belief suffered some injury at the cold hands of neglect or from the stained hands of sin, and at last the fires died away on the altars, and after tens of thousands of years there comes back the outline fact and philosophy of a lost sense. The church does quite well in reaching the conclusion that faith will be good for us in the last hour; but the perfect fact and splendor of civilization will come when belief shall begin near the cradle and progress to the grave. All that man's life now demands is this assurance that God is near him and near all his; counting sins and virtues; ready to forgive or punish; near, not in barbarous vengeance, but in the highest and most reasonable justice and in what is truly an infinit love. It is this absence of belief which covers our fair land with crime, which makes so many hands reach out for bribes, and which makes our Governments, local and general, objects of general suspicion or well-defined contempt. All will admit that some quality of manhood is wanting. But money is with us, education is with us, taste is here, for never was the earth so full of beauty, but still a high form of civilization fails to come. Looking about our feet upon every side all things are here—except God. He alone is absent. Perhaps He is not great enough to cause an absence which might be felt; but when we mark the greatness of the universe, when we study its myriads of worlds and suns, when we mark the ingenious and stupendous plan of the globes and of this planet, how its seasons come and pass, robes of snow succeeded by robes of grass and flowers, and when we behold man dwelling in the midst of such an indescribable accompaniment, we cannot but feel that God omitted from human life will be greatly missed; and that at some point in the long pilgrimage the human heart will wish it had carried its Deity with it hidden away in the holy place of the bosom.

Living in faith and dying in faith must be a part of the natural destiny of man; for, being all destined to die with no possible exception, we should expect that the God who planned death did plan some kind of a soft pillow for our head. Along with our mortality must have come angel arms. We have kept the mortality, but have lost the angel of the night. Could we lose death also we should thus make amends, but we retain the sorrows of the flesh and have lost the rapture of the spirit.

Thus faith presents itself as not a single idea of dogmatic or practical Christianity but as a foundation of all else, a source whence flows the whole wide stream, not only of religion but of morals and of public welfare. It is to the mind what mind is to the body. As the mind takes possession of the frame-work and makes each nerve in the system respond to its wish, so faith enters the mind and gives a peculiar character to all the mental details of a day or of life. It is more visible in death than in the common days, for then the mind asks for its best assistance. So a mother's love shines out when she or her child is dying, not because love begins in that sad hour, but because the tearing asunder of heart has turned a silence into eloquence and tears. The death chambers of all the faithful hearts in the history of faith have only been a final expression of a trust which had colored gently but beautifully many preceding years. Monica, the mother of St. Augustine, was for many long summers as near to her God and to Jesus Christ as she was in those last days when she said to her son: "Why should I stay longer in this world? I have seen my household all converted from darkness to light, and now why may I not wish to go to that world where my Lord dwells?" This willingness was in her heart when standing by a window the mother and son were looking out into a garden of fruits and flowers in Ostia—that place of resort where the classic Romans went to enjoy the shore of the sea. The wish was not born of the deformity of earth but of its beauty—a beauty which proclaimed to her the exceeding glory beyond. The thought ran only a few days before the event, and when death came she said to her children, "Where will you bury your mother?" Death had lost its sting.

Fenelon and Mme. Guyon and a select few in the seventeenth century attempted to have life so pervaded by faith that nothing of these few years, however painful in the common estimate, should be a sorrow to them. They denied the value of any doctrine or church—the only thing of value being peace in God. Mme. Guyon lived up to her theory. In the Bastile she found more happiness than many of us find out of it:

Nought have I else to do:
I sing the whole day long;
And he whom most I love to please
Doth listen to my song;
He caught and bound my wandering wing,
But still he bends to hear me sing.

My cage confines me round,
Abroad I cannot fly,
But, though my wing is closely bound,
My heart's at liberty;
My prison wall cannot control
The flight, the freedom of the soul.

But these children of faith despised too much this world, and thus sunk one continent into oblivion that they might lift up another. It is true the one sunken was the less; but though it be less than Heaven it is a mighty realm, and faith is to love it and adorn it and bless it in its government, and art and literature, and character and friendship, and streets and homes. The seventeenth century was not broad enough for such a justice to both earth and Paradise. It was too near the fanaticism of the middle ages, and coming upon a new truth it flung away too much of the old. Faith is not only a halo for the dying, but it is a light for each face born into this world, and it is to shine as early as a shadow can come. Youth and old age alike need its strange radiance as much as they need the daily beams of the sun. It does not hate this world—nothing but its sins. It does not restrain man, but its wish is to fill him with inspiration, that living or dying he may feel himself to be in the Kingdom of a great King and a well-known and well-loved subject, not a despised slave.

Beyond doubt, unless our age or the next can reach this "belief," it will be the victim of sin and of perpetual sorrow. The heart will tremble at the thought of dying; and the living will bend over the lifeless loved ones with a grief that cannot be comforted. A just punishment, because we have thrown away an original ingredient of the spirit and have made death come with an unintended gloom. Only a few live and die in a perfect assurance—enough souls to remind us what a more blessed world this might have been! The poet Pope could imagine the dying mortal to sing:

Vital spark of heavenly flame,
Quit, O quit this mortal frame,
Trembling, hoping, lingering, flying,
O the pain, the bliss of dying:
Cease fond Nature, cease thy strife
And let me languish into life.

The world recedes, it disappears,
Heaven opens to my eyes, my ears
With sounds seraphic ring.
Lend, lend your wings, I mount, I fly.
O grave, where is thy victory!
O death, where is thy sting?

But the multitude feel that the picture is not of their own spirits. And here is where our lives all fail. Wisdom, riches, liberty, arts, culture have come, but life, public and private, will be full of failure and bitterness until it shall confess and feel the existence and universal presence of God.

DR. THOMAS.

The Attraction of the Cross.

Dr. Thomas preached as follows at the People's Church yesterday:

And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto myself.—*John*, xii., 32.

A large part of our knowledge consists only in knowing or observing facts. Thus we know that water runs down-hill, and that a stone falls to the earth. We know that between the particles of iron there is cohesion, giving to that metal its great strength; and we know that between certain heterogeneous elements there are chemical affinities, causing them to unite in compounds, and that others are mutually repellant. But why are these things so? Why does a stone fall? Why is there attraction or repulsion? When we ask such questions as these we enter upon another, and a very different field from that of mere observation, and one where we must confess at last that we know but very little. We say that gravitation is the probable explanation of the relative positions and orderly movements of the planets; and Sir Isaac Newton succeeded in so far formulating the law of gravity as to offer a rational explanation of the material universe, and to account even for the apparent irregularity in the celestial movements. But how does this law of gravity act? How can bodies separated by thousands of miles act one upon the other? The moon is the nearest body to our earth; and it is more than 200,000 miles away. It does not appear so strange that particles of matter brought together might adhere, as in iron, but how, or by what medium, does our earth reach out 200,000 miles and take hold of the moon? What long and unseen arms stretch across the awful space of 90,000,000 miles and clasp hands forever between our earth and the sun? We see no form, we hear no voice; between us and the sun there is no visible medium of connection, nothing but the thin air, and space, and the rays of light so gentle that they can fall upon the eyes of a child. And yet the planets, and the sun, and all the stars are bound together and held fast in their orbits by these finer than silken cords. But why, and how, no one knows.

Newton conjectured an etherial medium; Faraday and Clerk Maxwell have introduced the idea of magnetic and electrical forces; and electricity is probably our nearest material approach to God, where all our questionings of Nature must at last lead us, and in Whom and to Whom alone all is clear.

We have been thinking of gravity, of attraction, and repulsion as seen in the material universe. Let us now pass a step higher in the great order of things, and observe a similar though firmer law of attraction and repulsion as it appears in the world of mind and morals.

There is, however, an intermediate link in the chain of being that it may be well to note, as it leads up to and is related on one side to the action of this law in its highest sphere.

We speak of the one inclusive term, gravity, as holding and binding all matter, homogeneous and heterogeneous, when particles are insensibly connected, or sensibly separated by great distances. But inside of this general law of gravity there are finer differentiating of chemical affinities and repulsions; and inside of this again are the still finer laws of vital affinities. These work along upon their several planes, and by their wholly unknown methods and secrets give us as the result the endlessly diversified world of life and beauty in grass and plant, and tree and insect, and bird and animal. The same earth, and air, and moisture, and sunlight are taken up by these inscrutable laws of life and worked out into these amazing results of form, and color, and quality; and this not once only, but the marvel is being repeated over and over again and again forever.

Now, inside again of the higher workings of this law of attraction and repulsion as it comes up into sentient life—into the life of animals and men—we find it appearing upon the still higher plane of what may be called the attractions and repulsions of the feelings. The appetite is attracted to foods and drinks that are agreeable to the sense of taste. The olfactory nerves are delighted with sweet odors. And now a step higher, and the eye is pleased with the beautiful in form and color and the ear is drawn to music.

And here in this finer world of the senses, and through these the related intellect, we find this law of attraction and repulsion working out in the efforts of mankind to obtain food that is pleasant to the taste, and sounds that delight the ear, and a beauty that may feast the eyes. And in this pursuit they are helped not only by attraction, but by its reverse side, repulsion. We cast away the coarse and nauseous in food; we fight against offensive odors; we try to work out of our music all discords that offend the ear; we try to beautify our city and homes by covering up the unsightly, by bringing in all we know or care of art. And closely related to the sense of the beautiful and to music is the sense of the perfect. We are pained at the sight of the continuously incomplete or the unfinished, as a foundation without a building, or a house without a roof. The eye is not pleased to look at a crooked wall, or a leaning tower, or anything out of shape or just proportion; and over against the deformed and the defective rises up the ideal of the finished and the perfect, and to the attainment of these we are drawn, and in the realization we find happiness.

Rising a step higher again, we find the same law in the affections and the moral sentiments. The affections may be traced down to a point so low that they are hardly distinguishable from the appetites—when "their God is their belly"; when love centres upon appetite; or when true affection is almost lost in low passion. But above these come attachments, as of business acquaintance and interests; and above these are found friendships among neighbors and old acquaintances; and then higher still is found the love we carry one for the other; the love born of similar pursuits and tastes; born of kindness and sympathy in times of need; and deeper than these, the love of husband and wife, and parent and child, and brothers and sisters in the home. And over all these we lift up the flag of our country and the symbols of our religion and love them, because they gather up and shelter all these other treasures that the heart holds dear. And hence we come to love the great qualities and principles in mankind that we call patriotism, and liberty, and courage, and fidelity, because these stand as the inner and the outer sentinels and defense of home, and country, and religion.

And, O! who can tell the depth and the tenderness of love? Who can tell its power to endure, to suffer, to conquer? Under the blessedness of this holy inspiration fathers and mothers toil all the years of life away that their children may have bread; that they may go to school; that they may come to honor in the world. Under the strange enthusiasm of patriotism soldiers go forth to suffer and to die nor think the sacrifice too great. We see not the hidden arms of gravity that reach out and gather up millions of suns, nor do we see the mystic chords that vibrate as one when young and loving hearts beat across the great ocean that lies between. And could we see all the lines that love has drawn, and the paths over which love travels, they would be more, and longer, and thicker than all the roads and wires that come into our city and traverse the country; more than all the ships upon the lakes and seas; and they will go to every home, and every cradle and sleeping babe, and follow every wandering child and wayward husband; they would cross every mountain and river and ocean, and reach to every sick bed, and halt at every grave: aye, leaving the grave, hope takes up their lives and carries them away into the unseen world. Such is the magnetism—the attraction—of love. And over against all this is the repulsion, the loathing, the turning away from jealousy, and perfidy, and desertion, and from cowards and traitors.

We have already followed this law far into the realm of morals and religion; and here we find it ever present and active. Here we find the divine attractions traveling along the lives of the useful, and the beautiful, and the true; we find it in the great principles of justice, and love, and mercy, and we find it concreted in the lives of the most noble and worthy of our earth. Religion, in its truest and best conception, is the thought of the best; the thought of a perfect God, who is our Father, the thought of the best truth, and justice, and love, and liberty concreted, realized, actualized, lived in the everyday experience and duties of life. Innocence in youth; purity and strength in womanhood and manhood; gentleness, ripeness, peace, and hope in old age and death. And whatever men may think of this or that creed, or church, or preacher, they respect, they admire, they are drawn to such a life and to such a religion. And there are none so low but if they permit their better natures to speak they are repelled by the low, and the vile, and the mean in principle or in practice.

We have thus seen the law of attraction in its universal sway grasping and holding all worlds; and then in chemistry draining and repelling different elements; and in vital affinities giving possibility and form of all life. We have seen the same law on the higher planes of the senses, and the sentiments, and affections, and rising at last to the field of morals and religion. And we are now at a point where we may with a larger understanding and a clearer realization, step into the full light and meaning of these wonder-words of Jesus in the text: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Myself."

The form of power indicated in the thought of "drawing" is finer and more noble than would be in driving. Even if it be a compulsion at last it is more noble to compel by persuasion, by conviction, by attraction, by winning, than by the lower compulsion of force that would apply to brutes rather than men.

All the other and lower forms of Nature and life had taken their obedient places in the great system of things before man came upon the scene at all, and his coming brought in a new and strange exception to the orderly movements of everything else. Here was a being above all, and given dominion over all; a being intrusted with the power and responsibility of self-government, and yet this higher and highest being failed to rule himself. Failing to live by the spirit, by reason, and conscience, and right, he went down under the reign of sense and passion, and has been there largely for thousands of years, and has filled the earth with cruelty, and deceit, and oppression, and slavery, and war, and falsehood, and all wrong and suffering. And it is God's later work to bring this higher being into the great harmony and order of volitional obedience.

It was upon this scene that Jesus looked when he said: "If I be lifted up from the earth I will draw all men into myself; I will subdue their rebelliousness, I will overcome their resistance, I will convince their judgment, I will win their confidence and love, I will take away their pride and self-love and fill them with My own spirit of loving and suffering for others. I will bring order and beauty into this scene of confusion and sin. I will set up My throne in all hearts." Who else could with calmness and assurance speak such words as these? Alexander the Great had tried to conquer the world by the force of arms, but had failed. The military power of Rome that was then almost supreme, a few hundred years later wasted away. But here stood this lone One, despised and rejected by the proud and the rich, and hated by the church; without armies, or money, or worldly honors or position; with but a few weak followers, and the hour of death on the cross drawing nearer and nearer; and yet He said: "I will draw all men unto Myself—My persecutors, My crucifiers, the proud, the rich, the lowly, the sinful; all shall yet come unto Me." None but a God or an insane person could have uttered such words.

But Jesus felt and knew what he said; he knew the forces that could reach and influence the moral world. He felt that he stood with God—stood in the line and purpose of the ages; was one with God—was God revealed, manifested in the flesh; and hence He could look through the long and slow-coming but sure ages that should bring the final victory. And as we now study the life of our Lord we can see how all-comprehending, how universal and far-reaching were the plans and methods looking to the conquest of all minds and hearts.

It was to be a conquest by drawing, by winning, by moral attraction, and not by force, by driving, or coarse compulsion. And in order to do this it was necessary that the attracting power should possess all the elements and principles that influence mankind in the higher directions. It was necessary also that this power of moral attraction should be so brought into contact with humanity as to act upon it. And it would be necessary further that this moral attraction, like gravity, should be continuous and inexhaustible. This is the philosophy; these are the conditions necessary to the result. Let us see how they are fulfilled in Christ and Christianity.

What are the forces in the world of mind and heart that attract men? They are truth, reason, justice, right, sympathy, love, mercy, suffering, healing, helping, beauty, art, music, hope, joy. And it is all these, and more, and in their highest and best sense, for which Christ and a pure Christianity stand; and hence, standing at the centre of all these attracting forces, He could predict that all minds and hearts would be drawn to Himself. The reason why the systems of man cannot secure universal conquest is that they are partial, limited, one-sided, and hence can appeal to but a part of humanity. Alexander, and the Cæsars, and Napoleon represented power, law, conquest by arms. Plato and Aristotle stood for reason, Angelo and Raphael for art, Beethoven and Händel for music, the Rothschilds and Vanderbilts stood for wealth, and the Darwins and Huxleys for science; but none of these were or are inclusive enough to attract all. Jesus Christ stands for every quality and phase of all that is good, and hence draws all these qualities to himself.

But another condition required was that these qualities and principles be brought into attraction and attracting relations to humanity. And this is the great fact of the Incarnation. It is "God with men." Moses sought to know the name of God, and then to see God; and the prophets caught glimpses of his glory; but in Jesus God was revealed; so that he could say: "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." The Father spoke through the Son, and acted through the Son, and hence the thoughts and the feelings of God and the mind and will of God were made plain. But more than this. God assumed humanity—was the "Son of Man," and hence stood for all, and bound up in himself the wants, the interests, the longings of all, and thus the Incarnation means in the broadest sense the coming of God with the whole life of humanity.

And see how inclusive, how typical, how prophetic was the life of Christ. He was born in a manger—went down and began with the lowest, the poorest; He worked with his hands, and thus became one in the labor of mankind. He went into the mountains of temptation and out on the seas of storm and trial; He fed the hungry, He blessed childhood, He healed the sick, He rejoiced at the wedding, He "ate with sinners," He rebuked the arrogant, He upheld truth, and mercy, and justice, He stood for liberty and loyalty and brotherhood, He forgave the penitent, He wept at the grave, He sorrowed in the garden, He died on the cross, He came into the whole temple and life of man, and hence acting from these great centres and moving out along the lines of universal interest and sympathy he attracts all.

Another condition is, that this attractive power be continuous and exhaustless. Had gravity failed at any point in the long ages of creation, all would have fallen back to chaos. Were gravity to break down now, the order of the universe would cease; but the great natural laws abide in force forever. And so in moral attraction; had it failed with the Patriarchs or the Prophets, or ended with Christ, the moral order would have collapsed. But like the tireless energy of natural laws, and the ceaseless flow of natural life, rising from the snowy grave of a thousand winters, the attractive power of God, the beauty of God, the love of God, the pity of God, the pardon of God—God in Christ—is a perpetual fact in our world. Not in the visible person of Christ, but God as a voice, as a principle, as a truth, as an inspiration, as a spirit, has followed along all the slow way of history; and Jesus Christ is now incarnated in millions of hearts and homes, and in liberty and justice, and in all the want, and suffering, and charity of the world. There is a divine life forever brooding over humanity and bustling within the souls of men, reproving sin, helping the weak, and calling all to walk in the upward paths.

And thus God is moving upon the moral world; and wherever childhood is there Christ is; wherever joy is there Christ is; and when the blind call out by the way He is there; and when lost sheep wander in the mountain He is there; and when the sick suffer or the mourners weep He is there; and when men smite their breasts and feel they are sinners He is there; and "He is the same yesterday, today, and forever." More and more will truth, and justice, and love, and mercy possess our world; more and more will the power of love and suffering sacrifice draw all hearts to Himself. Every cause of sympathy, of benevolence, of mercy, of humanity, pleads in Christ's name today. And, "lifted up on high," He is drawing souls to the world immortal. There He is gathering the love, the song, the beauty of all time. Today, in our Communion service, we are drawn to Christ by memory, and love, and hope, and millions on earth with us confer the power of His grace; but, oh, could we see the victories of the Cross gathered and gathering home!

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Grand Crossing M. E. Church.

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Grand Crossing Methodist Episcopal Church, begun Saturday evening, were continued yesterday. The Saturday exercises began at 7:45, and consisted of music, prayer, and a historical sketch of the church by the pastor, the Rev. W. H. Holmes. The Rev. Mr. Holmes said that the land for the church was given by Paul Cornell, of Hyde Park, who laid out the Town of Cornell, or Grand Crossing. Mr. Cornell's niece, Miss Nina G. Lunt, furnished the larger part of the necessary funds. The church was built and dedicated in July, 1873, by the Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, Centenary Church, Chicago. The first sermon was preached by the speaker in the waiting-room of the railroad station. At the close of his remarks a reunion was held and a supper served. The services yesterday were as follows: At 9 a. m., love feast; 10:30 a. m., sermon by the Rev. J. W. Richards, pastor during 1876, 1877, and 1878; 2 p. m., Sunday-school; 6:45 p. m., young people's meeting; 7:30 p. m., sermon by the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Chicago District.

THE REV. W. G. WOODBRIDGE.

His First Sermon at the Fifth Presbyterian.

A large congregation listened to the Rev. W. G. Woodbridge at the Fifth Presbyterian Church yesterday morning when he preached his first sermon since his installation as pastor. He selected the text:

And he answering said unto him: Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about and dung it.—*Luke*, xiii., 8.

The speaker told of the critical periods which were not in the history of nations alone, but also in the lives of men. He contended that life was more than mere living. Its true end was never fully realized on this side the gate that opens to the beyond.

Mr. Woodbridge has a very happy way of delivery. His words are full of force, and carry conviction with them. He is a medium-sized man, with black hair, a well-developed forehead, and dark eyes. He is married, and has one child. He comes from Warrenton, Va.

TAMING WILD HUMMING-BIRDS.

A lady residing at San Rafael, Cal., gives an account of the taming of two free wild humming-birds by her daughter, who, under medical direction, has for some months passed several hours daily reclining on rugs spread on the garden lawn. "E. has a new source of interest," her mother writes. "The humming-birds have claimed her companionship and manifested their curiosity by inspecting her with their wise little heads turned to one side at a safe distance, watching her movements, evidently wishing to become acquainted. To entice them to a nearer approach E. plucked a fuchsia, attached to it a branch of a tree over her head, and filled it with sweetened water. The intelligent little creatures soon had their slender bills thrust into the flower, from which they took long draughts. Then E. took honey, thinking they might prefer it, and filled a fresh flower each day. They would sometimes become so impatient as scarcely to wait for her to leave before they were into the sweets; and, finally, while she held the flower in one hand and filled it with drops from a spoon, the now tame little pets would catch the drops as they fell, and dart into the honey cup their silvery, thread-like tongues. E. is delighted, and so fascinated with them that she passes hours each day of her resting time talking to them, and watching their quick, lively movements. Although these tiny birds are humming all day among the flowers, two only have monopolized the honey-filled flower; these are both males; consequently there are constant squabbles as to which shall take possession. They will not permit a wasp or a bee to come near their honey-flower, and not only drive them away, but chase them some distance, uttering a shrill note of protest against all intruders." Referring to them again at the close of the rainless California summer this lady writes: "We have had threatening clouds for two days and a heavy rainfall today. E. has continued her devotion to her little humming-birds. Since the change of weather she has tried to coax them to the parlor windows. They appeared to think there must be some mistake, and would hum about the window where she stood with the honey-flower and spoonful of honey, or they would sit on a branch and watch every movement, yet not daring to take a sip, until today, when, at her peculiar call, which they always recognize, one ventured repeatedly to take honey from her hand."

THE REAL VIENNA BREAD.

Notes and Queries: Viennese bread is celebrated. It may interest you to know something about it. The excellence of the bread is attributed in Vienna to three reasons—the oven, the men, and the yeast. I think another may be added, and that is the dry climate. An ounce of yeast (three décagrammes) and as much salt is taken for every gallon (one litre) of milk used for the dough. The yeast is a Viennese specialty, known as the "St. Marxner Presshefe," and its composition is a secret. It keeps two days in summer and a little longer in winter.

The ovens are heated by wood fires lighted inside them during four hours; the ashes are then raked out and the oven is carefully wiped with wisps of damp straw. On the vapor thus generated, as well as that produced by the baking of the dough, lies the whole art of the browning and the success of the "semmel."

New York City is America's metropolis; her pride is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at 25 cents.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. "Her Atonement."

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, near Dearborn. Henry Irving in "Louis XI."

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison Square Theatre Co. in "Young Mrs. Winthrop."

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, near Washington. Mlle. Rhea in "Adrienne."

Olympic Theatre. Clark street, near Randolph. "Nobody's Claim."

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. Charlotte Thompson in "New Jane Eyre."

Grenier's New Lyceum. Madison and Desplaines streets. Variety entertainment.

Standard Theatre. Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. W. J. Ferguson in "A Friendly Tip."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums. Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Zoological Garden. Throop and Madison streets. Menagerie and Circus. Afternoon and evening.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. One block north of Clark-street bridge. Open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1884.

SLIGHTLY warmer clear weather, followed by snow.

PROF. SWING preached yesterday on "The Christian Faith," and Dr. Thomas on "The Attraction of the Cross."

THE Rev. W. G. Woodbridge preached his first sermon at the Fifth Presbyterian Church in this city yesterday morning.

SENATOR PENDLETON'S Cincinnati friends express themselves as highly pleased over his improved prospects at Columbus.

A LARGE number of the admirers of the late M. Gambetta visited the chamber where he died yesterday, the first anniversary of his death.

A CAUCUS of the Democratic members of Congress will be held in a few days to consider the policy of the party during the session.

HENRY CERNUSCHI, the French financier, has written to Congressman Kelley indorsing his bill proposing to limit the coinage of silver dollars.

AN autopsy on the body of Dr. Lasker, the German statesman, who died in New York Friday night, shows that the deceased was a victim of heart-disease in an aggravated form.

MR. MORRISON intimates that every member of Congress will have an opportunity to go on record on the tariff issue. It is, in fact, his intention to put the matter so squarely that there will be little chance for dodging.

THE Democrats are said to be in favor of changes in the rules of the House of Representatives which would insure to the Ways and Means Committee "control of the floor" at any time for debate and report on revenue bills.

CONGRESSMAN MURPHY, of Iowa, will offer in Congress today a resolution declaring that Congress has no jurisdiction over sumptuary legislation. It is expected that the matter will be referred to the new Committee on Alcoholic Liquors, a majority of the members of which agree with Mr. Murphy.

CHARLES RAYMOND, a native of France, who saw service under Jackson in New Orleans, died in that city yesterday in his 91st year. Another veteran of the same age, Sergt. Mulholland, who was Lord Fitzroy's orderly at the battle of Waterloo, passed away at Toronto. Col. Luke Clark, a well-known Fenian, died at Dunmore, Pa.

IT is reported that Speaker Carlisle can be elected United States Senator from Kentucky to succeed "Cerro Gordo" Williams if he will consent to become a candidate. Mr. Carlisle, however, has the Presidential bee in his bonnet, and thinks that election to the Senate would injure his chances. He will probably decide not to take part in the contest.

BISHOP HENNESSY, of Dubuque, and Father Ryan, one of his priests, denounced the Irish-American Club of that city from the pulpit yesterday morning. They declared the club a secret and irreligious society, and warned Catholic young ladies against attending a ball to be given under its auspices next week. Nearly all the members of the club are members of Bishop Hennessy's flock.

GOV. IRELAND, in a message to a special session of the Texas Legislature, will recommend the absolute repeal of all laws permitting parties to inclose school or public lands of any sort, recommending the passage of a law making it a penal offense for any person to inclose such land or lands of another without the authority of the State. He will also recommend a liberal system of highways, and will urge the passage of a rigorous law against fence-cutting and cattle-trespassing. The Governor complains of his limited power under the present Constitution, which he would evidently like to see improved.

IT is alleged that circulars setting forth that the Republican Committee of Indiana is organizing that State, and that funds will be necessary for the purpose, were distributed in the Post-Office Department at Washington recently. As such distribution is contrary to the Civil-Service act, the Postmaster-General will investigate, to ascertain who promoted the distribution, with a view to their prosecution.

THERE was a very decided improvement in the weather in this city yesterday. The mercury at one time touched zero. It was not so uncomfortable for those who were obliged to be out as it was the previous day, but at the same time it was not a day for people to be abroad for pleasureseeking alone. The reports from other points indicate a slight moderation of the rigor of the last three days, though reports of 28° and 30° below continue to come in from various points.

HENRY GEORGE, one of the exponents of the theory of the nationalization of the land, was welcomed at Gaston Square, London, yesterday by 1,500 English workingmen. He thanked them for the warmth of their reception, and took for the text of his lecture to them, "He that will not work shall not eat." He then called attention to the fine houses which were tenanted by men who do nothing, urged the workingmen to unite—to demand not charity nor patronage, but justice. The lecture was more decidedly Communistic, it appears, than any one that Mr. George has ever delivered in this country.

THE Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago in response to suggestions made in a circular issued by the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Union passed resolutions yesterday strongly condemning the importation into America of foreign workingmen under contracts made abroad, and urging on the Illinois Congressmen the enactment of such laws as will effectually put a stop to this practice, and make it a criminal offense for any citizen of the United States to enter into such contract or aid in carrying it out. The assembly also passed resolutions calling on the City Council to award the contract for city printing only to papers employing union printers.

TWENTY-SEVEN women, five of them religeuse and twenty-two young lady pupils under their instruction, were burned to death in the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, a Roman Catholic educational institution at Belleville, Ill., Saturday night. The fire started in the basement of the convent, a four-story building, and had burned through the first floor when discovered. The retreat of the inmates was cut off by the smoke and flames. There were no means of escape left but jumping from the windows. The managers of the institution, it is asserted, had made no provision for the safety of the inmates in case of fire, and the fire department had no ladders. The young girls were chiefly the children of German-American families living in the southern portion of this State. Many of those who escaped were severely injured by the flames or in jumping from the windows to the frozen ground.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The only safety in entering on the business of 1884 is to assume that the demand for goods is to be regulated by actual immediate needs, that profits are to be small, and that the closest economy will be necessary to keep expenditures below receipts. A policy that has been forced upon the country by the depression of the last year should be voluntarily adopted for the current year. There is little in the present condition of affairs which justifies the expectation of any material improvement this year. Railroad schemes have been in past years perhaps the most potent stimulant of general activity, and there is no promise of a great amount of railroad building in 1884. It is likely to be even less than in 1883. Large purchasers of all classes are adopting a very conservative policy, and manufacturers are operating on a restricted scale, while lenders are almost as cautious as at any time last year. Thus the leading forces on which we ordinarily depend for business activity have but a low degree of intensity. Some influence that is not yet visible must come in play or we cannot expect any revival of trade except such as will result from the slow process of liquidation and recovery. Much will depend on the crops of the coming season, but if we cannot sell our surplus wheat any faster than it is now going abroad a great crop will profit us little.

The accounting that the country has had with itself the last week has done nothing more than to bring out in bolder relief facts previously known and to fix the determination to pursue a conservative course. That no bad spots, the existence of which had not been suspected, had been laid bare is a matter of congratulation. But the effort in the stock market to make it appear that now is the time for a grand advance is the work of speculators who have objects of their own to accomplish. There is no change in the situation to justify any great and immediate change in prices. Announcements of a coming "boom" are simply baits for gudgeons. The stock-list has no considerable support from the outside and deserves none. The demand for bonds is legitimate and guided by reason, and there are many that may unhesitatingly be pronounced good purchases.

The demand for these securities is an excellent feature of the market, and if the stocks were treated on the same principles there would be fewer victims of Wall street speculation. Stocks are, however, bought not for what they will earn, but for expected profit from an advance or to obtain control of the property. Looked upon in that light there is rather more danger in buying them now than usual. Notwithstanding the skill with which the new combinations among the Western railroads have been effected, the danger from that quarter is by no means past yet. As for the Northern Pacifics, a new experiment in the way of management is to be tried, and the issue is doubtful. The business of the old Eastern roads must suffer from the new parallel lines, and the full amount of damage to be done is still a matter of doubt. And then there are a number of shares on the list in which liquidation must go on for some time yet. In calculating the value of any stock it is of the first importance to bear in mind any additions that may have been made to the company's capital, real or fictitious, in the last few years, and to determine whether it has had a corresponding increase of business. The money market is all that could be desired, so far as abundance is concerned, and the rates are low, not only in this country but all over Europe.

The curtailment of production and reduction of wages is becoming more general. Every week adds to the number of mills in New England and the Middle States particularly where these precautions are taken. A lower range of prices for labor is unmistakably to be established by this period of dullness. In almost every case the employés see the employers' necessity and submit quietly. The coal-operators have agreed on a prolongation of the short-time arrangement till April. Much complaint comes now from the boot-and-shoe interest. Manufacturers are cutting prices and extending credit, and auction-houses are full of goods, and the spring trade is rather unpromising.

The demand for textiles continues slow and the stocks in manufacturers' hands excessive. The situation in Europe is quite as bad as here—perhaps worse.

The increase in the number of failures as compared with both previous weeks and corresponding weeks of previous years is fully maintained. The disasters are, it is true, chiefly among the smaller concerns, but there are many important ones—such, for instance, as the Ishpeming Bank. In England, which, generally speaking, has fared better than we during the last year, recent failures in the coal and iron trade have been of the first magnitude. If the labor troubles in Yorkshire and Lancashire continue we may expect more of the same sort.

THE GRAND JURY'S BLUNDER.

The December grand jury has made its report and been discharged. That report deals principally with the alleged bribery of members of the Common Council in connection with the passage of the ordinance admitting the Chicago & Evanston Railroad into the city on terms which sacrificed the interests of the public. They admit that they run the scent down close enough to be convinced there were crooked operations, but were unable to fasten them on the guilty parties or obtain definit evidence sufficient to warrant an indictment for bribery.

This finding of the grand jury is exactly what THE TRIBUNE has predicted it would be, and must be credited to their own blundering. They awkwardly disturbed the manipulators before the plunder was divided, and thus furnished them ample warning. They commenced their work of investigation before the money had changed hands, and while it was still on deposit, awaiting the order of the go-betweens. The ordinance had not passed over the vetoes when they set out publicly upon the search, and of course no money would be paid until the ordinance was securely through, and equally no money would be paid until the grand jury was through with its smelling operations and out of the way. Hence Aldermen could safely come before them and swear that no money had been paid to them, and those suspected of attempting to bribe could technically swear they had bribed no Alderman, and the go-betweens could swear they had conveyed no money to any Alderman, or swear anything else they pleased, as lying is part of their profession.

The jury was investigating an offense before it was actually committed, and the investigation itself gave the parties to the transaction all the shelter they needed. All they had to do was to wait until the investigation was finished and then divide the swag. In truth, the ill-advised and hasty action of the jury could not have been better for their interests had they arranged it themselves.

The poorly-disguised fling at the press is unwarranted. The press furnished the information in the case as far as it had any. It gave the amount of the bribe-money correctly. It pointed very closely to some of the go-betweens. The record of votes to pass the corrupt ordinance over the veto shows who got or will get the plunder—with perhaps one or two exceptions. It emphasized the conclusion which was patent to every one that such a corrupt scheme, so regardless of the city's rights, could not have been presented to the Council with any hope of consummation unless it was intended to carry it through corruptly. It gave the grand jury all the information it had, and that body has blundered and botched its work so that no one is detected, and has presented a report which looks very much like a whitewash. Now there is nothing that stands in the way of the division of the money. The press is powerless; the ordinance has passed over two vetoes, and there is no grand jury in session. The coast is clear for the agents and go-betweens, and unless there should be a row over the division of the spoil the public will not be likely to know how much was received per capita by each of the unfaithful Aldermen for this betrayal of the city's interests. It is adding insult to injury, however, for the grand jury to lay the fault of their blundering at any other door than their own.

DILKE'S REFORM PROJECTS.

Sir Charles Dilke has broken a somewhat prolonged political silence. In a speech at Birmingham the 17th ult., while declaring himself in hearty accord with the followers of Mr. Chamberlain as to the first importance of the Franchise-Extension bill, held that it should not be the only important measure introduced at the opening of Parliament. There is to be no disturbing Irish question this year, and the franchise measure will be "short and simple"; he cannot see, therefore, why the next session should not be as productive of useful legislation as that of 1870, when eight acts of first-rate importance were added to the British statute-books. He is confident that a franchise bill, a bill for the reform of the London municipality, and a County-Government bill can be passed.

Of the latter measure Sir Charles will have charge himself, and he will probably have most to say as to its scope and character. At the Birmingham meeting he ventured on an outline of what he conjectured would be its provisions, and from what he said it is apparent that the American idea of town and county administration will be the leading feature of the measure. It will be a thoroughly decentralizing bill, he said, creating local administrations everywhere, and relieving Parliament and the Governmental departments of a vast amount of work. The large towns, which have now not even the semblance of municipal government, and whose affairs are regulated by irresponsible grand juries, will be provided with urban councils, elected on the basis of household suffrage. These councils will have powers corresponding to those now exercised by municipal bodies in most of our American cities. In addition to the towns the rural districts will be dealt with. "There are in the English counties now," he said, "an overlapping of areas, and a confusion of bodies, and of functions, and of taxes, and of debts, which bewilder every man who attempts to grasp the principles upon which they rest." All this must be swept away and replaced by county governing boards elected again by the householders; and under the county boards, but largely independent of them, should be district boards corresponding to the American rural town boards. Dilke further says: "It is universally admitted that below the county you find chaos, and it would be absurd to pretend to deal with local government and leave the chaos chaos still." In other words, the power of the little oligarchs and 'Squires, who through the instrumentality of the grand juries control everything, must be swept away before the superstructure of the reformers can be raised. This can hardly be pleasing to 'Squires or oligarchs. Nor is this the only thing that is in store for them:

> There "must be, if possible, a division of rates between occupiers and owners," the "present subsidies shall be replaced by a sounder financial system," and the local taxes "now collected for the State shall be assigned to local authorities."

So that there will be no escape for those who through various shifts and stratagems have hitherto escaped the burden of taxation, and Mr. Chamberlain's principle of land taxation will be fairly applied.

The advantages of the measure will extend to Ireland; therefore there can be no doubt that the Parnellite vote will be cast on the side of the Government, thus giving them a large majority. Every clause of such a measure, as the London *Spectator* observes, "will be supported by a majority of more than a hundred, and the Tory Lords, merely to clear the bill out of the way of the constituencies before the election, will have nothing to do but to submit. In this case the very magnitude of the bill will have given it the necessary weight, and Sir Charles Dilke's hopefulness will have been based not only upon temperament, but upon reason."

The Tory gentlemen who were recently congratulating themselves on Dilke's moderation, and who were drawing comparisons between him and Mr. Chamberlain which were severe to the latter, have apparently been too hopeful. Dilke is as radical a reformer now as he was in his early manhood. He is more cautious, however, more of an opportunist, because he can achieve his purpose best by being so.

THE CZAR'S NEW YEAR.

The new year begins in grim earnest for the Czar, and the outlook, it must be conceded, is not very favorable for any anticipations he may have that he will reach another. The Nihilists, when he acceded to the throne, fresh from their horrible murder of his father, promised him that he should have a fair trial. If he granted the popular reforms which they demanded all would go well. If he did not, they warned him that a similar fate to that which had overtaken his father would overwhelm him. At the outset it appeared as if the Czar were about to heed their warnings and to make the concessions which they demanded. He drew up a policy which, if it did not grant a constitutional government, at least embodied its principles in some degree, and would have proved a radical departure from the previous autocratic form. It never went, however, beyond the mere writing. It was drawn up, but it was never promulgated. While the people waited for it he dismissed his advisers, appointed old aristocratic conservatives in their place, and continued the old autocracy in its most odious and oppressive form.

The Nihilists, however, bided their time and gave him the respit they promised, which has been nearly a year. No reforms came, and now they have resumed their secret and bloody work. Their first victim was Lieut.-Col. Sudeikin, who was one of the most alert and vigilant of all the detectives engaged in tracking the conspirators and disclosing their plots. It has always been a peculiarity of the Nihilists that they have warned their victims in advance. It is not clear whether they did so in the case of Sudeikin, but in the house where the sanguinary encounter took place between the detectives and the assailants, one of whom was his own confidential spy, were found letters warning the Minister of the Interior and the Chief of Police that they would be the next victims. That warning has not yet been carried out, but meanwhile another band apparently made an attack upon the Czar while returning from a hunting excursion in his sledge, and in spite of the efforts of his officers managed to wound him in the shoulder and then made good their escape. The account significantly says: "One of the pursuing officers ventured too far and has not yet returned."

Closely following upon these attacks the Nihilists have issued their proclamations threatening the life of the Czar, which means that these assaults will be kept up until they are successful. It means that he, like his father, will be given no rest; that his life will be subject to constant dread and apprehension; that though one assault may fail and the conspirators may be punished, others will take their places, fresh plans will be laid, and again and again the defenses which he may raise will be broken through until at last some one will reach him and strike the fatal blow. The manner in which these assaults have been committed and the proclamations have been issued show that the Government has made no headway in putting down the Nihilistic movement or in breaking up its secret organizations. The long exemption from conspiracies which the Government has enjoyed, and which the world has been led to suppose were due to its success in breaking up these organizations, it now appears was only a period of watching and waiting to see if the Czar would heed the warnings which had been conveyed to him. His trial has ended. The time has expired. Nihilism is revived, and now it is only a question of time apparently how soon it will carry out its bloody purpose. No confidence can be placed in the recent announcement that the Czar is contemplating a measure of constitutional reform. These announcements are always abundant when the Nihilists are the most active. He appears to be an obstinate, self-willed, and fatalistic despot like his father, to whom reform of any kind is an impossibility. Whatever measures he may be contemplating it may be assumed are measures for securing his own safety and unearthing and punishing his enemies, and from present prospects he needs to consider them wisely and well and by day and night without intermission. With the power in his hands to disarm them at any moment and to transform them into friends, his conduct is inexplicable except upon the theory of the old saying that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

ENGLAND'S DILEMA.

The awkwardness of England's position in Egypt grows more and more apparent. She has placed a weak puppet upon the throne who is expected to rule the country. The present emergency, raised by the False Prophet, has shown that he is incapable of doing what was expected of him, even with the help of the counsels of the English diplomatic representative, Sir Evelyn Baring. Meanwhile the English themselves are anxious to get out of Egypt, upon the very good ground that they have no reason to be there unless they intend to occupy the country, but if they leave down will go the puppet they have set up unless he can get help from some other quarter. The *Pall Mall Gazette* takes this view of the dilema:

> The situation in Egypt is unquestionably awkward and even serious. Sir Evelyn Baring no doubt might do much if he were to take the lead, and govern in name as well as in fact. But if he were to throw off the cloak of darkness in which it is a central principle of our policy that he must be enveloped, it would indefinitly postpone the possibility of leaving the Egyptian Government to govern Egypt. If we were fully determined to remain in Egypt there would be no need for covering "the masterful hand of a British Resident" with the velvet glove of "a diplomatic representative." But, as the constant preoccupation of the Government is to get out of Egypt with as little delay as possible, it is essential that the Khedive should at least have the appearance of being master in his own house. Otherwise, what chance is there of his ever being able to stand alone? We are, in fact, in a very awkward dilema. Either we must reduce him visibly in the sight of all men to the condition of a mere puppet, or we must be content to suffer from the nervelesness, timidity, and unwisdom of the native Ministry through whom we have to work. It may be like plowing with dogs, but, unless we are prepared to put the yoke on our own shoulders, we have no other alternative. All that we can do is to see to it that Sir Evelyn Baring, our Mayor of the Palace, on all vital questions has his own way. He may interpose as little as possible, and as guardedly as possible. But when he speaks his word should be law. This method has its risks, no doubt, but it is the least dangerous of all those at present open to us.

The Khedive himself meantime has added to the awkwardness of the dilema by notifying Great Britain that the present state of things cannot continue, and that some final decision must be had upon the Soudan matter, which is pressing enough, as the False Prophet and his fanatical hordes are now threatening Khartoum itself. That, however, is a decision which the English Government does not wish to make, and has definitly said it will not make, for it has refused to send any troops to the Soudan, but if it continues to refuse, what then? The Khedive and his Ministry threaten that they will give the Soudan over to Turkey, which would be a fine stroke of business, as it would reduce the Egyptian tribute to a minimum, and relieve the Khedive of any further responsibility, except of protecting Egypt proper. But Great Britain would rather see Arabi Bey back in Egypt or the False Prophet advancing down the Nile than the Turk gaining a foothold again in Northern Africa. At present, therefore, it seems that the puppet refuses to dance when Sir Evelyn Baring pulls the strings, and of what avail is it to pull the strings when the puppet can dance to no purpose?

Lord Randolph Churchill in his address to the Edinburg Conservative Club suggested a way out of the dilema in the expulsion of the Khedive, the recall of Arabi Bey, the reorganization of the National party, the formation of a National Government with a constitutional Prince at the head, the reduction of the national debt, the wiping out of that monstrous iniquity, the debt of the fellaheen, and the placing of Egypt under the protection of united Europe. This would be a radical remedy, but a just one. Meanwhile, of course, it will not be followed, and we must now wait to see whether the fear of Turkish interference will compel the Government to enter upon the conquest of the Soudan. The iniquity of the English bondholders' infamous oppression is bringing home many ill-omened chickens to roost.

Since writing the above the dispatches furnish the intelligence that the English Government has informally at least made its reply to the Khedive's demand to the effect that it has no intention of entering upon a conquest of the Soudan, and that, while English troops may be retained in Egypt to look after the interests of Egypt proper, they will not be sent into the Soudan. This throws the responsibility upon the Khedive. If he cannot check the advance of the False Prophet it remains for him to abandon all claim upon the Soudan country and confine his jurisdiction to that part of Egypt which he has the force to govern. If he cannot do that and if the False Prophet menaces Egypt proper, all that remains for England to do is, to take the administration of the country into her own hands. There is no other way out of her dilema.

MR. BROWNE, of Indiana, will introduce in the House of Representatives today three bills prepared at the Post-Office Department dealing with the subject of lotteries. The purpose of these measures is to exclude newspapers printing lottery advertisements from the mails, and to make it a misdemeanor for any newspaper published in the District of Columbia or any of the Territories to print any such advertisement or any account of a lottery drawing.

SOME of the younger Republican Senators, it is said, have determined not to vote for Mr. Anthony as presiding officer of the branch of Congress to which they belong unless assurances of his immediate resignation after election are given. They refuse to be bound by the courtesies so called or the traditions, in such cases. Senator Anthony, though somewhat improved, is far from being in good health.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE prints an editorial urging that the United States Senate, "one of the first things after the holiday recess," proceed to the ratification of the treaty of reciprocity already negotiated with Mexico. Why should THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE be so anxious for reciprocal trade with Mexico and say nothing about reciprocal trade with Canada? We have heard of no opposition to the Mexican treaty. Everybody is willing to give the greasers every chance. Yet the trade of the United States with Mexico is insignificant compared with our trade with the Dominion of Canada. During the last fiscal year the United States exported $18,919,583 worth of products to Mexico, while our exports to Canada amounted to the value of $48,223,383. Why make such ado about building up Mexican trade while we have a trade with Canada already nearly three times as great and waiting to be built up? Every argument THE TRIBUNE uses for Mexican reciprocity on the ground of railroad development, building up new markets for agricultural implements, etc., applies with treble force in favor of Canadian reciprocity. And yet our Chicago contemporary has nothing to say on the latter question. What can be the trouble?—*Buffalo Express.*

We don't quite comprehend the cause of this ill-natured snarl. We are not aware that there is any reciprocity treaty with Canada before the American Senate awaiting ratification. On the contrary, the protectionists of Canada, like the same ilk on this side of the line, are opposed to a reciprocity treaty between the "States" and the Provinces. They mutually believe in the Chinese doctrine of non-intercourse. They are both in favor of erecting higher bars and walls; their faith is in high taxation of imports.

The 50 millions of products imported by each side they regard as so much loss—as money thrown away. Rather than have reciprocal free-trade between Canada and the United States, such as exists between Illinois and New York, for example, they would adopt complete prohibition and not allow a dollar's worth of goods to pass from one country into the other. The *Express* had better turn its guns on the Canadian Tories and the American prohibitionists and not on THE TRIBUNE, which has long advocated complete reciprocity between this Nation and that dependency of England.

THE favorit argument of the professional protectionists who resist tariff reduction is this: There are 300,000 manufacturing establishments in the United States, big and little, who employ over two and a half million of laborers—men, women, and children. These laborers are dependent on the manufactories for their support, and the manufactories could not thrive if the rest of the people of this country were not heavily taxed to subsidize them. Therefore, remove the protective tariff and you throw 3,000,000 people out of work and leave them to starve, as they will never consent to work for reduced wages, but would all leave the cities and pour into the country, go to farming, double the quantity of agricultural products, distress the home markets, and knock down the prices of crops so low that all the farmers would be forever ruined. It is this sort of trash that is fed out to the readers of the Des Moines *Register* and one or two Chicago papers by a subsidized crank who writes their tariff articles.

In the first place, when wages of factory and furnace hands in the cities decline, no matter how much, not one in a thousand ever seeks work in the country at farming: they prefer tramping or anything else to farming. What they do is to accept the best wages they can get, but in any event remain in the towns and give farm-life a wide berth.

In the next place, there are not 300,000 manufactories in the United States which are favorably affected by the tariff. According to the last census there are 253,852 manufacturing establishments in this country, giving work to 2,556,974 employés of both sexes. But of these establishments a large majority are devoted to industries which are not only in no way protected by tariff taxation, but which are materially injured by it. Here is a table, compiled by the St. Louis *Republican*, which will give some idea of the extent of such industries:

Industries.	*No. establishments.*	*No. hands.*
Agricultural implements	1,943	38,385
Blacksmithing	28,101	34,010
Boots and shoes—custom work and repairing	17,972	129,967
Bread and other bakery products	6,396	21,135
Brick and tile	5,631	59,300
Brooms and brushes	980	7,513
Carpentering	9,184	53,621
Carriages and wagons	3,841	43,903
Street-car building	130	13,895
Cheese and butter	3,932	7,749
Clothing	6,166	158,249
Clothing women	562	24,847
Confectionery	1,450	8,984
Cooperage	3,898	24,477
Flouring and grist mills	24,338	58,281
Foundry and machine	4,958	141,134
Fruits and vegetables	411	26,200
Furniture	4,843	46,112
Liquors, malt	9,191	26,030
Lumber, sawed	25,708	141,900
Marble and stonework	2,846	21,135
Masonry, brick and stone	1,591	15,878
Painting and paperhanging	3,968	17,400
Photographing	1,387	3,850
Plumbing	2,161	9,232
Printing and publishing	3,467	52,540
Saddlery and harness	7,999	20,585
Sash, doors, and blinds	1,288	20,612
Slaughtering and packing	872	26,113
Tar and turpentine	508	10,300
Tinware, cooperware, and sheet-iron	7,595	84,600
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	977	65,500
Wheelwrighting	10,701	15,838
Total	204,321	1,337,139

The industries enumerated in the above table give employment to 1,337,139 laborers, who are in no way protected by the tariff. On the contrary, their condition is made 50 to 100 per cent worse by it. Much of the raw and manufactured materials used in their trades are made costly by the tariff. And on all the necessaries of life these laborers must pay nearly two prices, and living to them is almost twice as costly as it would be if it were not for the war tariff.

As a contemporary remarks: "For less than the sum we now pay through the tariff, exclusive of what goes into the Government Treasury, we could set every one of them up in life with a brown-stone front, a carriage and four, an independent bank account, and a coat of arms. This is what the protectionists' argument turns out to be when scrutinized in even its most favorable light."

SINCE the printers' strike in New York a couple of months ago, which succeeded in pushing up the price of composition, things have worked quite differently from what was promised by the leaders and expected by the followers. The book offices, finding they were losing money on their jobs under the new rates, have commenced transferring their work to various towns in New England, where typesetting, proofreading, and foremanizing is much cheaper, and where females set type for 25 cents per 1,000 ems, and thus depriving hundreds of the successful strikers of all employment.

Mr. John W. Lovell has all his book-work now done at Rouse's Point, N. Y. Mr. Newton, who prints for Mr. Munro, discharged Saturday night 110 compositors, and the reason he gives is, that "in the eight weeks he has been working under the advanced union rates and at the union scale he has lost $800 besides the interest on the money invested in his establishment." He thinks that many other large employers share his views and will follow his lead. It is estimated that 500 compositors are now out of employment in New York, and unable to obtain work.

The N. Y. *Post*, which has had a severe conflict with the strikers, thus moralizes over the final outcome of the contest:

> The lesson which all this teaches is not only that it does not do to strike on a falling market, but that trades-unions need to be managed by very shrewd, prudent, and clear-headed men, not only in order to do any good, but avoid doing injury to those who belong to them. Trades-unions which make strikes their principal business are in fact sure to bring their members to grief, because their management is apt to fall into the hands of their most noisy, turbulent, and short-sighted men, who naturally, in order to show that they are earning their salaries, are constantly trying to find excuses for strikes, instead of trying to avoid them. Nothing requires more judgment and knowledge of the conditions of business generally than the choice of the proper time to demand and insist on a rise in wages in any trade. On this point the English trades-unions are admirably managed; ours wretchedly. Mr. Thomas Burt, the English workingman-member of Parliament, who has just been traveling in this country, and is publishing his impressions of America in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, expresses his amazement at the reckless way in which our unions get up strikes, and the extent to which their energies are devoted to them. A more remarkable exposure of the incompetency of the management of the Typographical Union could not be desired than the results of the strike in this city last fall, as now revealed. Managers of such an organization who would order a strike in any trade on the edge of winter, in a time of very remarkable business depression, are not, any one can see, fit for their places. The Typographical Union, however, not only did this, but tried to force wages up in one place to a point nearly double the rate in the whole surrounding country, and in the production of a commodity the consumption of which more than that of most others is reduced by hard times.

THE President of the London Society of Public Analysts makes the astonishing statement that $7,500,000 is paid every year by English consumers for water sold as milk—a sum nearly equal to the product of an additional penny on the income-tax. His experience as a public analyst has convinced him that milk adulteration is the most lucrative business in London, and that the public is practically unprotected under existing laws. He advocates increased penalties on third and subsequent convictions, a systematic collection of samples, the fixing of a definit standard of quality, and the abolition of any system whereby dealers may be judged on the evidence of decomposed milk. London is evidently far behind either Paris or New York in practical measures for the prevention of food adulteration, the inspectors collecting samples not oftener than once a month, and imposing such trivial fines that dishonest dealers can afford to pay them many times over and then go on watering milk with impunity until the next inspection. If the consumers were only certain that the milk would be mixed with good water the evil would not be so serious. The water in many quarters of London and the outlying dairy districts is frequently unfit for drinking, and when added to the milk must have a distinct effect upon public health, especially in promoting disease among the infant population.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says in regard to pensions: The Committee on Appropriations yesterday gave the Commissioner of Pensions an extended hearing as to the wants of his office. He asked for $40,000,000, which, with the estimated surplus of $55,000,000, would make a total of $95,000,000 at the disposal of the Pension Bureau next year. The committee, mindful of Dudley's former wild figuring, concluded that the sum is entirely too large, and the sub-committee having the matter in charge has agreed to reappropriate the surplus $55,000,000 and an additional $15,000,000. Competent authorities think that $70,000,000 will be amply sufficient to meet all demands on the office during the year. Chairman Randall says the committee will not do anything that can possibly cripple or delay the payment of pensions, but that they think the money should be appropriated on a basis of what is necessary for the year, and not upon the plan of piling up millions to the credit of the bureau and showing a big surplus at the end of the year.

Seventy millions is an enormous sum for pensions. More than half of it has been fastened on the taxpayers through the passage of Senator Ingalls' deceptive "Arrears" bill—paying men eighteen or twenty years' back pensions before they applied to be placed on the rolls—the application being the result of the immense reward for so doing. Seventy millions of dollars absorbs the earnings of 70 millions of days' labor to pay them.

THE story of the mysterious Rebel treasure-box, as telegraphed from Atlanta, is a very fascinating one as it stands, and has all the elements of a neat little romance in it. It is said to have contained a heap of gold and jewels galore pledged by Southern ladies in the cause of the Confederacy. The fugitive Cabinet held their last meeting at the house of a widow lady named Moss, and at the close of the meeting Gen. Breckinridge gave her the box for safekeeping. She kept her charge for several weeks intact, but one dark night a mysterious horseman drove to the house, announced himself as the accredited agent, secured the box, and drove away. Mrs. Moss died. Then it is supposed the mysterious horseman died, having meanwhile buried the box under a tree, where it would have still remained had it not been that the tree blew over recently and uncovered the glittering heap to another horseman who was fortunately riding by. Such are the main features of this pretty story. The one condition, however, necessary to authenticate it is wanting. The box was found two weeks ago and has not yet figured in any Southern claim.

THE Philadelphia *Record* having nominated the poet editor and owner of the *Ledger* for Mayor of the City of "Brotherlilove," and urged him on the citizens as the properest and fittingest man in the town for that office, the said Childs respectfully declines the proffered honor and gives these reasons therefor:

> An independent newspaper must keep clear of entangling alliances with public office. It might happen that Mr. Childs as Mayor would do something that Mr. Childs of the *Public Ledger* would feel that the Mayor should be called to account about. Such a thing, if it should come to pass, might cause an unpleasantness between the Mayor and the *Ledger*—a condition of affairs that would not do at all. In consideration of the premises Mr. Childs is obliged to say with thanks: "No, I cannot possibly be a candidate"; not even "*nolens volens*"; and to refer again to the two gentlemen open to the public as nominees, Mr. Stokley, Republican, and Mr. King, Democrat, both of whom have been good Mayors.

THE reputable people of Montreal are much incensed over the action of the corrupt City Council for renewing a ten-year contract with the gas company at a rate 50 per cent higher than a new company offered to furnish it for. A rider was attached to the ordinance forbidding any company from laying pipes in the streets of the city for the period named. The Mayor refuses to approve the ordinance, and the people are organizing to prevent the reëlection of any Councilman who voted for it. But it is doubtful if the effort succeeds. Most of the wards of Montreal, like those of Chicago, rather prefer blackmailers, bribetakers, and grogsellers to represent them in the Council. The corrupt rascals will nearly all be reëlected.

THE members of the Legislative committee which investigated the Tewksbury institution and the other reformatory, penal, and charitable institutions of Massachusetts asked for $10 each for every session held, and the Chairman and Secretary wanted in addition to the per diem $100 each for extra services. The Governor's Council refused to audit the bills of the modest gentlemen. They allowed them but $5 each per session, which was no doubt too much, as the members could not earn half that much in the same time that they devoted to the investigation at any other business.

MR. PAYNE lubricates the tariff question so that it flows like Standard oil through a pipe-line. He will be remembered as the gentleman who has been so scrupulously careful not to own any stock in the Standard Oil Company that he is able to be the Coal-Oil Johnny candidate without any abrasion of the political cuticle. On the tariff question he is in favor of doing nothing with extreme circumspection. He would mix seven drops of the sugar of revenue-reform with one teaspoonful of pine-top whisky, put it in half a gallon of rain-water, and take three drops on the tongue just before eating his breakfast.—*Cin. Gaz.*

GOV. HAMILTON'S (of Maryland) denunciation of the corrupt practices resorted to by the Democrats in the last Maryland election when "incredible sums of money were used in the closely-contested counties" will hardly have much effect on the Bourbons of the Maryland Legislature, who, according to the Governor, in their candidature were inspired "with one common purpose, to obtain the public offices, and control of the Public Treasury and of the taxing power so as to keep it full enough to answer all demands." This is an indictment which the Maryland Democrats, thick-skinned as they are, can hardly afford to ignore.

RETURNS published in the London *Economist* reveal the singular fact that the consumption of coffee in England has declined during the last four years from 309,000 cwt. to 285,000 cwt., which allows considerably less than one pound per capita annually, as against more than five pounds of tea. The annual consumption per capita in France is 3½ pounds; in Germany, 5 pounds; in the Scandinavian countries, 6 pounds; in the United States, 8¾ pounds; and in Belgium, 9 pounds. Holland probably surpasses Belgium, but the statistics on that point are not satisfactory.

CLAUS SPRECKELS' attempt to obtain 100 cents for every 82 cents lent to the Sandwich Islands, with interest at 6 per cent is likely to bring Mr. Spreckels and Mr. Colvin's friend Kalakaua to grief. Mr. Spreckels is not dealing with a Khedive, and there is no Seymour or Wolseley to back up his scheme. The islanders, if they get rid of Spreckels and their poor creature of a King, will be entitled to congratulations. It would be a good idea for them, having done that, to apply for annexation to the United States.

A BILL was introduced into the New York State Senate Tuesday providing that all telegraph, telephone, and electric-light wires in cities having a population of 500,000 inhabitants or more shall be placed underground before November, 1885. If the measure passes, as it probably will, the other thirty-seven States will have before them a healthy example in the way of legislation.

PERSONALS.

Notwithstanding his avowed dislike for Boston and Bostonians, President Arthur has accepted an invitation to be present at a military ball in that city Jan. 27.

Mr. Hamilton Disston, the millionaire manufacturer of Philadelphia, has $400,000 insurance on his life in thirteen regular companies, while he is good for several thousands additional in mutual companies. He has probably a heavier life-insurance than any man in the country.

M. Roustan, the new French Minister to Washington, is about 48 years of age. He has held many Consular posts, and in 1881 was appointed Embassador to Tunis. He was a conspicuous actor in the recent events in that country, and the success of French diplomacy in the dealings with the Bey is due almost entirely to his firmness and sagacity.

A correspondent says: "Randolph Tucker, of the Judiciary Committee, impresses you as one of the ablest men on the Democratic side. He is 60 years old, tall, straight, good-looking, a fine lawyer, a brilliant orator, and a good story-teller, a gentleman, wears good clothes and gold-bowed specs, and is a credit as well as an ornament to his side of the house."

The Empress of Austria's health has failed very much of late, and she has been suffering very severely from rheumatism and sciatica. The court physicians have peremptorily forbidden her to indulge in any of her favorit outdoor amusements, for which, however, she can feel no inclination, as she has been much pulled down by her illness, which has caused her excruciating pain.

As an illustration of the care with which Mr. Gladstone is guarded at his home in Hawarden the Manchester *Examiner and Times* tells the following anecdote: "It was after dusk, and an officer posted near the castle espied a figure approaching on horseback. When the horse had come to within a few paces of the police officer the latter accosted the rider with 'Good night.' No reply being made the officer seized the horse's head

and refused to allow the stranger to proceed a step further without stating his business. To his bewilderment, however, the stranger said he was staying at the castle, and that he was the Duke of Westminster. The officer at once released his hold of the horse's head, and was most profuse in his apologies to the Duke, repeatedly expressing a hope that he had not insulted his Grace. The Duke assured the officer that such was not the case, because he had only done his duty."

King Louis of Bavaria does not grow less eccentric with age. His latest kink is a dislike to be mentioned by the newspapers, even in a friendly way. A short time ago an editor at Spires published some watering-place correspondence from Kissingen in which the writer referred to the regret experienced by the inhabitants of that place at not more frequently being favored with visits by his Majesty. Forthwith the editor was arrested, tried, and sent to prison for two months. Perhaps the King's determination to allow no mention of his movements was caused by an incident which took place just after the Franco-German war. The King met in the streets of Munich a returned wounded soldier and addressed him, but, finding himself not recognized, expressed his surprise and announced his identity. "But how should I know your Majesty?" expostulated the soldier. "You never go to the army, and I never go to the play."

Anandibai Joshee, a Hindu woman of the highest Brahminical caste, is a student in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The mark indicative of her rank in life is on her forehead. She is said to be the first Brahmin woman who ever left India. One of the principal articles in the Brahminical faith strictly enjoins that no Brahmin shall cross the ocean. She is scarcely five feet in hight, and, although quite plump, is graceful in her motions. In order to keep her caste while here she must live by herself, prepare her own food, wear the native costume, and rigidly observe certain religious rites. If she is faithful in these things when she returns to India there will be a meeting of the principal Brahmins, who will hear her confessions, and then absolve her from her transgressions. She is highly educated and a remarkable linguist, speaking seven languages fluently, among them Sanskrit. She was asked if she had any difficulty in acquiring English. "Oh, no," she replied, "it was easy after Sanskrit. My husband taught me. I studied English five years with him, but did not speak it at all until I went on board ship." She speaks so well that it is difficult to believe this, and she writes better than she speaks.

"Yesterday it became known in Preston," says the Manchester *Guardian* of Dec. 20, "that Mr. Richard Newsham, who died Friday last in his 86th year, had bequeathed to the Corporation of Preston, his native town, the whole of his magnificent collection of pictures, bronzes, statuary, and porcelain, valued altogether at from £60,000 to £70,000. These treasures are to be placed in the art galleries of the Free Library and Museum, a splendid building now in course of erection on the east side of the market-place, for which the trustees of the late Mr. Harris granted £100,000. Mr. Newsham's gallery includes twenty of W. Hunt's water-colors, and many works by Linnell Sr., Holland, Frith, Egg, Herbert, Leslie, Maclise, Cox, Poole, etc. Among them are 'Antwerp Cathedral,' by D. Roberts, with whom Mr. Newsham was on intimate terms for many years; Etty's 'By the Waters of Babylon'; and 'The Guards Coming up Whitehall,' by David Cox. It is stated that the late Emperor Napoleon III., when in the hight of his prosperity, was extremely anxious to become the possessor of Mr. Newsham's whole collection of art treasures, which, fortunately for the inhabitants of Preston, the deceased gentleman declined to part with at any price."

FOREIGN NOTES.

King Louis of Bavaria does not grow less eccentric with age. His latest kink is a dislike to be mentioned by the newspapers, even in a friendly way. A short time ago an editor at Spires published some watering-place correspondence from Kissingen, in which the writer referred to the regret experienced by the inhabitants of that place at not more frequently being favored with visits by his Majesty. Forthwith the editor was arrested, tried, and sentenced to prison for two months. Perhaps the King's determination to allow no mention of his movements was caused by an incident which took place just after the Franco-German war. The King met in the streets of Munich a returned wounded soldier and addressed him, but, finding himself not recognized, expressed his surprise and announced his identity. "But how should I know your Majesty?" expostulated the soldier. "You never go to the army, and I never go to the play."

London *Spectator:* The better Irish Nationalist papers warmly denounce any threat against Mr. Gladstone, but the opinions of the better Irish, even when strongly hostile to England, seem to have no influence whatever on the Irish Enragés in any of the three countries [nor in the United States]. It should not be forgotten, however, that O'Donnell could not read, learning even his alfabet in prison, and that most of the money subscribed to the secret societies comes from exceedingly ignorant persons, who are under a permanent belief that accused Irishmen are always condemned before trial. There seems no limit to popular credulity. Not a fortnight ago twenty grown men of a hill tribe in India—not savages, but ordinary Mussulmans—flung away their lives by rushing on British guns to prevent a surveying party from carrying away the Tukht-i-Suleiman, or "Throne of Solomon," a conical mountain more than 7,000 feet high.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* (Parnellite organ) says that the rumors of plots against Mr. Gladstone excite in Ireland sorrow, indignation, and shame. Though the Prime Minister, it says, be unfortunately identified with coercion today, Mr. Gladstone's name will always be first upon many Irish lips and impressed upon Irish hearts as that of a reformer as able as he is ardent. The disestablishment and disendowment of an alien church; the enactment of a land code, which, though imperfect, contains within it the germs of equal justice to landlord and tenant; the emancipation of the single voter from the beck of the powerful landlord by the ballot—these and many less installments of fair play given to Ireland are due to the power, the sensibility, the eloquence, and the statesmanship of Mr. Gladstone. They shall never be forgotten to him. The man who injured a hair of Mr. Gladstone's head would be execrated wherever his name penetrated, and would prove the worst enemy to the cause of reform, by invoking, and not unnaturally, impassioned vengeance, and strangling the sympathy of civilization. Some of the dynamiters of the Pat Ford sort, 4,000 miles away from danger, might bear all this in mind, and recall it when they think about murder plots.

The London *Spectator* prints the following estimate of Mr. Bright, founded apparently on his recent rather than his earlier speeches: Mr. Bright is as conservative as any Englishman ever born of any habit that has associated itself even with the prejudices of a great multitude. He is by theory a Republican, but no English statesman of the day has shown more hearty and personal loyalty to the throne, and it is probable that none would be more grieved than he by a revolution which would shake the throne. He is by principle a Democrat, but Mr. Bright has never in public even mooted the idea of abolishing the House of Lords, though he has mooted the idea of passing a constitutional amendment which would render it impossible for the Lords to veto the same bill a second time. He likes a wide suffrage, but he tells us honestly that he does not wish to go beyond household suffrage; that he thinks if the principle that the father of the family shall vote for the family is not wide enough for the United Kingdom, representative institutions in the United Kingdom will never be improved by widening that wide basis. He has often praised the American system, but he will not hear of equal electoral districts, and evidently thinks Mr. Forster something like a mere revolutionist for advocating an approximation to that plan. As for the minority representation, he loathes it, without discussing it, not, as it seems to us, because it is in principle anything but strictly democratic, but because it is something to which he is unaccustomed.

A dispatch from Triest, Austria, dated Dec. 21, says: Another great work has been completed today. With great ceremony the last stone was laid in the new harbor of Triest. The work has taken fifteen years of hard work, and has cost 14,600,000fl. The want of a commodious harbor in the place of the small inner harbor and the exposed roadstead was long felt, and as early as 1862 the Southern Railway, the terminus of which is in Triest, laid a set of plans before the Government. Years passed, and finally the plans were examined, and with various amendments received the royal sanction. By running out three piers, 215 mètres long and from 80 to 90 mètres broad, the old roadstead on the northeast was transformed into three large inclosures of 35 hectares of water-surface and 2,800 mètres length of quays. As a protection against the northeast, southeast, and southwest winds a pier 1,090 mètres long, running parallel with the shore, has been constructed. It is 310 mètres from the shore, 60 mètres broad at the base, 18 mètres on the surface, and 20 mètres high. At 140 mètres from the northeast end a pier 75 mètres long was built at right angles, which gives a protected entrance of 95 mètres in width. All the three inclosed basins have from 8 to 13 mètres depth of water. Some idea may be formed of the difficulties to be overcome occasioned by the unstable nature of the soil from the fact that the quay walls, four mètres thick, after sinking for a year began to slide forwards, while the vacant space was at once filled up. The walls were reconstructed, and they withstood in 1878 the two most fearful southwest storms on record in this century.

FOREIGN.

Henry George Greeted by Fifteen Hundred People on Arriving in London.

England's Demands Repudiated by the Egyptian Ministry—China Will Propose Mediation.

Rejoicings Over the Release from Prison of an Irish Editor—O'Donnell to Be Avenged.

HENRY GEORGE.

HIS RECEPTION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Henry George arrived today, and was received at Euston Depot by a committee of the Land-Reform Union. Fifteen hundred persons awaited his arrival. On alighting George was greeted with loud cheers. When the party reached Euston Square George mounted a wagonet and thanked his friends for the kind reception. He said:

"I appreciate the compliment, because I recognize their proof of principles dear to me and dear to you. This is a premonition of a great revolution destined to sweep the world. I am glad to be received by workingmen. Landlords will not receive me." [Laughter.]

George referred to the words of the Apostle, "He that will not work shall not eat," and then called attention to the fine houses which were tenanted by men doing nothing—an anomaly which was attracting world-wide attention, and an injustice which was causing workingmen to federate. "This movement," he continued, "is destined to go forward. Be true to it and to yourselves. Power must always be with the masses. Do not ask for patronage or charity, but demand justice—your own rights and the rights of those below you. In this way we shall conquer."

EGYPT.

ENGLAND WILL NOT SEND A FLEET TO THE RED SEA.

CAIRO, Jan. 6.—It is denied that a British fleet will be sent to the Red Sea. Beyond her previous orders to protect Egyptian interests, England has taken no further measures.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

It is stated that Evelyn Baring read to the Khedive England's reply to the recent Egyptian note. England insists upon the withdrawal of troops from Khartoum to the second cataract of the Nile. Great Britain does not object to the cession of Eastern Soudan to Turkey, or to a Turkish reconquest of the Soudan, provided the Porte pays the expenses. It is stated that the Khedive and Ministers refuse to comply with the English note. The Khedive declared that England was seeking to compel him to abdicate, but he will surrender only to force.

DEMANDS OF THE EGYPTIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Although Great Britain insists on the abandonment of South and West Wady Halfa, she will assist the Egyptian army in the defense of the frontier. The Egyptian Ministry demand that England shall either annex Egypt or depart from the country, as the Ministry are allowed neither to help themselves nor apply elsewhere for help, which they are entitled to expect from England.

THE KHEDIVE'S VIEWS.

The Khedive, in defending his position in an interview at Cairo with the correspondent of the *Times*, showed that he is personally prepared to yield to the demand of the English note. He repudiated the report that he designed to abdicate. He believed if the Ministry of Cherif Pasha should retire successors could easily be found.

THE TONQUIN TROUBLE.

MEDIATION PROPOSED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—It is stated that Tseng, the Chinese Embassador, will shortly propose to France the mediation of either England or America in the Tonquin question.

THE NEW KING OF ANNAM.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—A Saigon telegram to the Minister of Marine says: Tricou announces that the new King of Annam has been recognized in the recent treaty with France.

MURDERERS PUNISHED.

Chanipeaux, the French resident at Hué, writes that the hostile Mandarins who murdered a number of Christians have been punished.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

EDWARD HARRINGTON RELEASED FROM PRISON.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—Edward Harrington, proprietor of the *Kerry Sentinel*, who was in June last sentenced to six months' imprisonment on account of the publication of a placard inviting persons desiring to join the Invincibles to attend a meeting, has been released from jail, his term of imprisonment having expired. Bands paraded the town in honor of his release, and Messrs. Sullivan and J. Harrington addressed a meeting of his friends.

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, preached here today. He said that religion and patriotism had been pitted against each other in Ireland, and the former had triumphed. The clergy loved the people too well to inculcate false principles among them.

OMINOUS PREDICTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Deputy Talandier's paper, *Republique Democratique et Sociale*, states that it knows that in a few days numerous reprisals against the English will occur in Ireland to avenge the execution of O'Donnell. It adds that Irish revolutionists will burn London, and American Fenians have studied minutely the operations to be carried on by them.

DAVITT AT CLONMEL.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—Michael Davitt has arrived at Clonmel. A large crowd and a torchlight procession escorted him to his hotel. Replying to an address from the municipal authorities Davitt denounced landlordism in his usual strong terms.

FRANCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF GAMBETTA'S DEATH.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Today was the first anniversary of the funeral of Gambetta. A large number of people, including the former Electoral Committee of Belleville, visited the chamber wherein Gambetta died at Ville D'Avray. The Liberal journals refer to the great service he rendered the State by cooperating in the enactment of the Imperial laws affecting justice and trade, and in exposing corrupt practices in the formation of joint stock companies.

A DEBUTANTE.

A young American lady named Wheelock, who has been studying music here, recently attracted the attention of the director of the Italian opera and was engaged by him for his company. She made her début Saturday under the name of Mlle. Valda as Elvira in "Hernani." She was fairly applauded. Most of the critics say she learned too quickly.

COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS AT PERE LA CHAISE.

Three hundred Socialists visited the tombs of Blanqui and other Communists at Père la Chaise Cemetery. Speakers expressed a hope for revenge against the bourgeoisie.

CABLE NOTES.

The Victoria Cotton Mills, at Skipton, have burned. The loss is $125,000.

Preparations are making at Berlin for an imposing funeral to the dead statesman Herr Lasker.

A portion of the bridge on the railway between Wigan and Preston collapsed, killing seven workmen and injuring many.

Col. Rathbone's physicians are of the opinion that the patient will recover physically from his wounds, but believe it will be necessary to send him to an asylum.

In a conflict at Izbeck, Hungary, between peasants and farmers of Crown property, two gendarmes who interfered were set upon by a mob. One of the gendarmes was tomahawked. The other shot two of the rioters.

Brother Moody yesterday began a mission at Clapham and Batterson. The services were largely attended. Sankey did not assist in the exercises, owing to the death of his father at Newcastle, Pa. Several local clergymen will heartily coöperate in the mission.

THE WICKED BURMESE KING REFORMS.

London *News:* According to news published in the Rangoon papers, King Thebaw has become a "reformed character." Till lately this potentate had been regarded as a weak young man, given up to indolence, self-indulgence, and cruelty; but it is reported that since the death of "the monster," Yanoung Prince, a marked change has taken place which has done much to restore King Thebaw's power and influence. With the reëstablishment of his ascendency the moderate and enlightened men who have always been attached to his party, and who, though not actually banished from court, have, we learn, lately had little or no say in the conduct of affairs, are now taking their proper position in the councils of the nation. The King himself has awakened from his lethargy, and has begun to assert himself as sovereign and ruler, while in a corresponding degree the interference and influence of the Queen have decreased. He now, according to the same source of information, regularly attends and presides at the meetings of the Hlootdaw, and appears to have suddenly developed a surprising amount of intelligence and energy. The latest news from Thebaw's court is that the King, being determined to make an effort to subdue the rebellious Shan chiefs, has dispatched 5,000 troops to the Shan States, under four Generals, accompanied by several Italians in the King's service.

SNAKE-DANCE.

A Horrible Religious Rite of the Moqui Indians.

The Moqui Indians have a peculiar dance, known as the "Snake-Dance," of which the Albuquerque *Journal* gives the following description:

"This dance is a religious rite, and only occurs at long intervals. Eight days before the time for the dance the men go out to hunt for the snakes. They take with them the sacred meal—meal which is chanted over, and over which the sacred rods are waved—and the sacred rod, a stick about five feet long, with a fork at the end. They take every snake which they find. When they find one they raise the stick over him; and they watch their chance, and, when the snake starts to run, with the speed of the lightning's flash they seize him behind the head and carry him to the pueblo, where they put him into a place called an estufu, which is a hole in the ground about ten feet deep, eight feet wide, and fifteen feet long, and which is covered all over, except a round hole in the centre. They enter the estufu by a ladder. As soon as the snake is left in the estufu, they go out and hunt for more snakes, when the same thing is repeated. One-half of the estufu is raised about one foot higher than the other, and in this end the snakes are kept by the snake-herders; in the other is the altar, which is about six feet square, painted on the floor in different colors, around which are hundreds of huge serpents painted, and at one end of which is the snake-god, a horrible clay image. Around the altar, at equal intervals, are the rain-stakes, thirty-three in number—round stakes one inch in diameter and eighteen inches long. When any one brings in a snake he goes to the altar, breathes over one of these rain-stakes, and calls on the snake-god to bring rain. Should none come in their own name before noon of the eighth day, the thirty-three oldest men of the tribe take the rain-stakes, go half a mile to the east, and in the name of their squaws implore the rain-god to send rain; and each one digs a hole, lays in his rain-stake, puts in a little sacred meal, and buries them, and returns at precisely high noon of the eighth day. All who have not found any snakes bury their sacred rods with a little sacred meal and return to the pueblo, where all must be by 1 o'clock, where they will wash their hair with the soap-plant, after which all go (the men only) into another large estufu, where they go through a series of chants and singing, and invocations to another god, which is set up at the end of the estufu. After this they drink a decoction prepared from herbs and roots, and which sometimes makes them very sick, and which they think will protect them from the venom of the snakes should any bite them, but which will not protect them, as those who are bitten die. Meanwhile the snake-herder are collecting the snakes, which he says number several hundred, into sacks; the rattlesnakes are put into buckskin sacks, the others into common sacks.

The dance ground is a smooth piece of ground about sixteen feet in diameter, in the centre of which is the sacred rock; on one side is the snake-shade, a place about four feet square, with walls on three sides about four feet high, and a curtain hung in front, in front of which is a flat board or stick. At a given signal eighteen men from the second estufu quickly ascend the ladder and rush to the dance-ground. The snake-herders bring out the snakes and empty them into the snake-shade, where they are kept by the herders with sticks. The eighteen men rush three times around the sacred rock, stopping each time in front of the snake-shade, and stamping three times on the board or timber in front of the snake-shade. Eighteen old women and eighteen maidens form a circle around the outside of the dance-ring, each with a dish of the sacred meal, eighteen other men rush out, each with a stick two feet long, on the end of which are three sacred feathers tied; they wave them above the snake-shade three times—each time making a loud, hissing sound like the hissing of a serpent. The first eighteen men then form a line, the right resting close to the snake-shade; the other eighteen form in front of them; the curtain is quickly drawn aside; the herder stirs up the snakes with his stick; all the women shout. The first man, with the speed of lightning, seizes a handful of snakes and grabs them with his mouth; the man opposite to him seizes him around the waist with one arm; with the other hand he waves the stick and feathers in the face of the snakes to attract them. The man with his mouth full of snakes rushes madly around the ring, supported by the other one as a partner, who is waving the stick and feathers all the time. As he passes the women, each one throws the sacred meal on the snakes. Meanwhile each man is seizing a handful of snakes and putting them in his mouth—it all being done in a moment, each one having his partner with the feathers, and all rushing around; the snakes writhing in contortions, the rattlesnakes rattling, the copperhead and bull snakes hissing; the women shouting and throwing sacred meal; the whole forming one of the most revolting and unearthly sounds and sights that a man ever beheld. They rush around the ring three times, when the snakes are dumped by the sacred rock. He says he saw one man with five snakes in his mouth, one of which was a rattlesnake four feet long. One rattlesnake caught one of the men by the neck; his partner seized it by the head and picked it back. Another caught a man by the side of the head and could hardly be jerked back. If the snakes are not all taken out of the snake-shade, another lot go through the same thing until all the snakes are carried three times around the ring.

At the conclusion of the dance the eighteen maidens form a ring with the sacred meal about six feet in diameter; the eighteen old women form two lines across the ring at right angles with the sacred meal; every man who can get one catches a snake, throws it into the ring, and herders keep them there until the sun is just out of sight, when every man again rushes into the ring, seizes a snake, and all run as fast as they can towards the four points of the compass for half a mile, when they are propped up and let go, and all return to the dancing ground, where they wave the sacred rod over the men who are bitten, chant, and invoke the snake-god to save them. And so ends this frightful and horrible orgie. Of course those who are bitten die; but the only wonder is that so few are bitten, as many of the snakes are rattlesnakes."

TRIESTE'S NEW HARBOR.

With great ceremony the last stone was recently laid in the new harbor of Trieste. The work has taken fifteen years of hard labor, and has cost 14,600,000 florins. The want of a commodious harbor in the place of the small inner harbor and the exposed roadstead was long felt, and as early as 1862 the Southern Railway, the terminus of which is in Trieste, laid a set of plans before the Government. Years passed, and finally the plans were examined, and with various amendments received the royal sanction.

By running out three piers 700 feet long and from 250 to 275 feet broad the old roadstead on the northeast was transformed into three large inclosures of eighty-five acres of water surface and nearly two miles of length of quays. As a protection against the northeast, southeast, and southwest winds, a pier 3,600 feet long, running parallel with the shore, has been constructed. It is 1,000 feet from the shore, 200 feet broad at the base, 60 feet on the surface, and 67 feet high. At 460 feet from its northeast end a pier 250 feet long was built at right angles, which gives a protected entrance of 315 feet in width. All the three inclosed basins have from 26 to 43 feet depth of water.

Some idea may be formed of the difficulties to be overcome, occasioned by the unstable nature of the soil, from the fact that the quay walls, four metres thick, after sinking for a year began to slide forward, while the vacant space was at once filled up. The walls were reconstructed, and they withstood in 1878 the two most fearful southwest storms on record in this century.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Bishop Hennessy and Father Ryan Denounce an Irish-American Club as Irreligious.

New Illinois Corporations—A Base-Ball Manager Removed—Verdict Against an Editor.

IOWA.

A CLUB DENOUNCED.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—There is a society in this city called the Irish-American Club, numbering about sixty-five members, and the organization is generally regarded as one of the most meritorious in Dubuque. Today Bishop Hennessey in the cathedral and Father Ryan in St. Patrick's made what are considered undeserved attacks on the club, which was declared to be a secret and irreligious society. Catholic young ladies were warned in severe language not to attend a ball which the society is to give next week. The members are nearly all faithful adherents of the Catholic Church, and feel this attack to be unwarranted.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State licensed the following corporations today: The Blair Electric Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Benjamin S. Heath, Aaron P. M. Jeffers, and William S. Coffman. The Police Telephone & Signal Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, E. B. Chandler, William C. Green, and Charles Hawkins. The object is to carry on a general electric, telegraph signal, and telephone business.

The Secretary of State has licensed the incorporation of the National Norman-Horse Association with a capital of $100,000; incorporators, John Virgin, of Fairbury; Charles F. Mills, of Springfield; and James A. Perry, of Wilmington.

INDIANA.

GIVEN DAMAGES IN A LIBEL SUIT.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The jury in the libel case of Bane against Allen, editor of the Terre Haute *Express*, returned a verdict this afternoon, giving the plaintiff $100 damages.

BASE-BALL MANAGER REMOVED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Dan O'Leary, the manager of the Indianapolis Base-Ball Club, has been removed from that position for reasons satisfactory to the Directors. It is probable he will be succeeded by Harry Dean.

KANSAS.

CARS DERAILED.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—On the Rock Island, near De Kalb, the passenger-train struck a broken rail yesterday, which threw the sleeper and coaches into the ditch, derailing the smoking and express cars. No one was injured. The rear coaches took fire, but were extinguished.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS' SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 5.—O. V. Tously, who has been for the last two years United States Consul at Leipsic, returned today and will assume his former position as Superintendent of the schools of this city.

OBITUARY.

DEATHS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE announce the following deaths:

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Dr. Lucius Clark.

OREGON, Ill., Jan. 5.—The Rev. Cyrus K. Ryder, aged 33, a graduate of the Northwestern University at Evanston.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 5.—William J. Wise, a bachelor, aged 76. He leaves an estate valued at $500,000.

NILES, Mich., Jan. 6.—Mrs. George W. Platt, an early settler, wife of ex-Mayor Platt.

RAILROADS.

The Chicago Belt-Line Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You will oblige me by answering the following questions in tomorrow's TRIBUNE: What is the railroad known (or talked about) as the Chicago Belt-Line Railway? If this road is in existence, does it own any passenger depots in this city?

W. B. ALLBRIGHT.

[The Belt-Line Railway was completed about six months ago and is now in active operation. It runs from South Chicago entirely around the city, crossing and connecting with all the roads centering here. It does only a freight business, its object being to facilitate the transfer of freight between the various roads in this city, and consequently needs no passenger depot. The Belt Line is owned and controlled by the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, which latter is now building a passenger depot on Polk street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to be used by the various roads coming into the city over its line. These roads are the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Chicago & Atlantic (Erie), Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and the Wabash, and they control both the Western Indiana and Belt-Line Railroad Companies.]

A Great Bridge.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Thames River, between New London and Groton, is to be spanned by a large railroad bridge to supplant the great ferry-boat which for years has transferred the Shore Line trains on that route between New York, Providence, and Boston. The bridge will be built at the joint expense of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Providence & Stonington Railroads. It will be only two miles below the naval station on the Thames. The bridge will have iron piers, will cost $700,000, and with land damages, approaches, etc., $1,250,000, of which the Providence & Stonington Railroad, it is reported, will pay two-thirds. The erection of this bridge will lead to the extension of the Norwich & Worcester Division of the New York & New England Railroad from Allyn's Point, the present terminus on the east bank of the Thames, down to Groton, where there are fine wharfage facilities for the boats connecting for New York.

Miscellaneous Items.

From Jan. 2 to Jan. 4 inst. the Chicago & Grand Trunk brought in seven car-loads of European emigrants, all of whom were destined for points in the West and Northwest.

Mr. A. B. Leet having resigned his position as General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana, Mr. C. E. Gill has been appointed acting-General Freight and Mr. C. L. Lockwood acting-General Passenger Agent.

Mr. J. B. Carson, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, arrived in New York Saturday, and says his company will not fight the Iowa pool lines. The executive officers, he says, think the best plan will be to lay the whole matter before the Directors, and he believes the Quincy will go into the new arrangement at the meeting Jan. 17.

Mr. W. M. Sage, General Freight Agent of the Rock Island, calls attention to the fact that all car-load freight consigned care of "Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway," for points on the Union Pacific Railway, will be sent through in original cars, no transfer being required by either company under the new arrangements, dating from Jan. 1.

FRENCH COLONIAL STATISTICS.

French colony statistics have been published by the Minister of Commerce of the Republic. According to these figures, which are based on the census of two years ago, the population of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Guiana have increased from 156,799, 136,311, and 17,335 since 1872 to 166,100, 158,470, and 17,374, whereas in the Island of Reunion there has been a decrease from 193,362 to 180,814. The population of Senegal was 190,789 when the census was taken, but it has since then been reduced a considerable extent by the epidemic of yellow-fever. The establishments at Pondichery and other places in the East Indies numbered 283,022 inhabitants, of whom 61,092 were registered electors, while the population of Mayotte, Nossi-Be, St. Marie de Madagascar, St. Pierre, and other places on the east coast of Africa was 32,406. The population of Cochin-China numbered 1,550,497, of whom 1,172,000 were natives, the rest comprising 58,500 Chinese, and only 1,964 Europeans, of whom more than half lived in the Town of Saigon, which had a population of 14,028. Among the other information given may be noted the fact that, whereas the imports into the French colonies from the mother country were little more than $10,000,000 in 1880, the imports from foreign countries were over $15,000,000 in value. Yet the exports from the colonies into France amounted to $20,480,000, as against only $8,847,610 of goods sent to countries other than France. Agriculture would seem to be in anything but a prosperous condition in many of the colonies, as at the date of the last census 160,000 acres of good land was lying fallow in the Island of Reunion, 85,000 acres in Guadaloupe, and 67,000 acres in Martinique.

Coughs, colds, and sore-throat yield readily to B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Grand Annual Sale OF LINENS, Housekeeping Goods, AND COTTON UNDERWEAR.

THIS DAY

Will offer an opportunity to buy the Best Goods at Lower Prices than at any other house in Chicago.

MANDEL BROS., 117 to 123 State-st.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children Without Morphine or Narcotine.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
'Tis Castoria.

When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.

What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
But Castoria.

Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria!

Centaur Liniment.—An unfailing cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c. The most Potent and Powerful Pain-relieving and healing remedy, known to man.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS



The necessity for prompt and efficient household remedies is daily gr[illegible] imperative, and of these Hos[illegible]'s Stomach B[illegible] is the chief [illegible]erit and the most popular. Irregularity of the stomach and bowels, malarial fevers, liver complaint, debility, rheumatism, and minor ailments are thoroughly conquered by this incomparable family restorative and medicinal safeguard, and it is justly regarded as the purest and most comprehensive remedy of its class.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

The United States Mail Steamship Company's Line

For Jamaica, Belize, Livingston, and Port Cortez. The A 1 Iron Steamer "Coban" will sail for the above ports on or about January 8th, carrying the United States Mails for Jamaica, British Honduras, Guatemala, and the Republic of Honduras. Superior passenger accommodations.

E. A. QUINTARD, President, 52 Broadway.

For freight or passage apply to PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., 19 South William-st., New York.

STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York, every Thursday. First Cabin winter rates reduced to $50 to $60, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $21.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago West Division Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 59 State-st., Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.

PILES "Anakesis" gives instant relief, and is an infallible cure for Piles. Price $1, at druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. Sample free. Ad. "ANAKESIS," Makers, Box 2416 New York.

COAL!

COLDER! COLDEST!



W. C. WYMAN & CO., INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILL.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Mine Shippers of

Bituminous, Anthracite & Blacksmith Coals.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS

OHIO CENTRAL COAL CO., TOLEDO.

Having formed a Company for the handling of a general Coal business in Chicago and the West, in addition to the Agency for the product of the Ohio Central Railroad Company's Mines, we solicit your patronage on all grades of Coal shipped by Lake or Rail. We command in the Northwest the output of the Ohio Central's celebrated Hocking Coal Mines, with an equipment of 5,000 cars, enabling us to fill orders immediately for train-loads or car lots. We are Mine agents for the varieties of Coal we sell, and can make lowest figures to the trade. Correspondence and orders solicited.

W. C. WYMAN & CO., 158 Dearborn-st. (First National Bank Building), Chicago.

Rail Yard and Docks—Sherman & Stowell-sts. (South Side).

Chas. Gossage & Co., State and Washington-sts.

Linen Dept.

Our Annual Sale of Housekeeping Goods, Linens, Damasks, Towels, Etc., WILL COMMENCE TODAY And continue all the month.

Our aim in this sale is to give our patrons the Best Values In the market, and to insure this we have MARKED DOWN All goods remaining from our Fall Importations, and in addition offer our first installments of Spring Goods at from 25 per cent to 50 per cent under regular prices.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL



TRADE MARK

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from Select Fruits. That yields the finest Flavor. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.

MANUFACTURED BY STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

Joh. Hoff's Malt Extract THE GREAT NUTRITIVE TONIC! GET THE GENUINE.

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession in all wasting diseases, such as Consumption, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia.

Is not a medicine, but a nutritive food, building up the system by its own tonic powers, and by its aid in assimilating all other food. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine is always put up in style of bottle as in cut, and bears the name of TARRANT & CO.,



Sole Agents for the United States and British Provinces of North America, 278 Greenwich-st., New York. Price $4.00 per doz.

REMOVAL.

Our office and workrooms having been destroyed by fire, we have removed to Room 3, 55 Dearborn-st.

THE SHOBER & CARQUEVILLE LITHOGRAPHING CO.

40th SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.

Hartford, Conn., January 1, 1884.

Paid-up Cash Capital, $600,000.

ASSETS.

Real estate	$705,352.99
Cash on hand and in bank	389,044.79
Loans on bond and mortgage, real estate	[illegible]
Interest on loans, accrued but not due	69,698.56
Loans on collateral security	322,051.07
Deferred Life premiums	77,905.01
Premiums due and unreported on Life policies	55,562.93
United States Government bonds	256,500.00
State, county, and municipal bonds	773,636.00
Railroad stocks and bonds	1,307,520.00
Bank stocks	812,414.00
Miscellaneous stocks and bonds	118,100.00
Total assets	$7,435,977.85

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, four per cent, Life Department	$4,511,250.33
Reserve for reinsurance, Accident Dept	701,501.94
Claims unadjusted and not due, and all other liabilities	354,735.00
Total liabilities	$5,567,487.27
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$1,868,490.58

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Number of Life Policies written in 1883	2,100
Whole number of Life Policies in force	14,378
Gain in Life Policies in force	935
Amount Life Insurance in force	$25,005,604.00
Gain in amount in force in 1883	$2,169,271
Paid Policy-Holders in Life Dep't	$2,667,639.59

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number of Accident Policies written in 1883	116,159
Gain in Policies over 1882	13,018
Gain in Premiums over 1882	$245,275.80
Whole number Accident Policies written	992,591
Number Accident Claims paid in 1883	17,020
Am't Accident Claims paid in 1883	$864,955.21
Whole number Accident Claims paid	101,781
Whole am't Accident Claims paid	$6,310,637.56
Total Losses paid, both Depts	$8,978,277.15

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, Actuary.
EDWARD V. PRESTON, Sup't of Agencies.
J. B. LEWIS, M. D., Surgeon and Adjuster.
C. N. HAMMON, State Agt. (Chicago excepted). J. H. NOLAN, General Agent, Montauk Block, Chicago, Ill.

MUSLIN Underwear.

KEEP YOUR MONEY!

Look for the announcement of THE CITY OF PARIS, where a large line of first-class Underwear will be placed on sale in a few days TO CLOSE AT ONE-HALF THE REGULAR VALUE.

JOHN W. GOETZ & CO., Sole Proprietors CITY OF PARIS, Corner State and Washington-sts.

Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, AUTHOR OF THE Meisterschaft SYSTEM, Has arrived at the Palmer House, where he may be consulted from 1 to 5 p. m.

PAPILLON SKIN CURE

Is a specific cure for Salt Rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Scaldhead, Tetter, Hives, Dandruff, Pimples, Plant-Poisoning, Ringworm, Sunburn, and all diseases of the cutaneous system, by exudation and not by excretion, whereby every particle of disease is withdrawn from the system. Inordinate itching of the skin is allayed at once by bathing the parts. For Piles, Wounds, Cuts, Ulcers or Sores, no remedy is so prompt in soothing and healing as Papillon Skin Cure. It does not smart or burn. Directions in ten languages accompany every bottle.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS IN THIS CITY. PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

DR. PEIRO

Devotes, as for years past, exclusive attention to the Homeopathic treatment of CATARRH, Throat and Lung Diseases.

Offices, 83 Madison-st. (opposite McVicker's Theatre), Chicago. Hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1884.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Merchandise Commission Business under the firm name of COBB & ADAMS.

ALBERT W. COBB,
JOHN R. ADAMS,
Late of T. W. Doane & Co.

Office No. 25 Wabash-av.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of long experience in general office duties in a railroad office in Chicago. Best references as to ability in transportation and freight and traffic departments. K 52, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL IN Illinois or Western States for an Eastern notion and hosiery or trimming house. For particulars please address L 80, Tribune office, for one week.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SECOND girl. References given. Call at 501 North La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL four years in this country. Apply at 204 North Green-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG American woman as housekeeper; is neat and tidy, and will make home pleasant; no triflers need answer. Address H C 57, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—ACTIVE BOOKKEEPER, SHIPping clerk, and several invoice clerks. Must come well recommended. Inquire at 177 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DELIVER orders and take care of horses; must have grocery experience. 404 State-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN—One who is well acquainted with the retail gents' furnishing and dry-goods trade in the city and country, to handle a line of suspenders, blankets, overalls, etc., on commission. To the right party a good chance is offered. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock at 106 Franklin-st., Room 21. BAILEY & DE MERITT.

WANTED—GOOD, FIRST-CLASS CIGAR salesman on commission for this territory; only man with experience need apply; state amount can sell and references; also can act for a manufacturing tobacco house. RUDD BROS., 94 Warren-st., New York.

WANTED — MACHINERY, OILS, AND greases—A salesman for the city; must have an established trade with mills, etc.; salary $100 per month. L 96, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—PLUMBERS AT 607 WEST Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DIStrict managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 105 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN AND LOCAL agents to sell our Entire Wheat Flour. Easily sold in every State. Liberal commissions to the right parties. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 38 Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL to do general housework in small family; good wages. 1515 Forty-first-st., just off Drexel-boulevard.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR general housework to go to Southern California; American family; good home; fine climate; good wages. Must have good references. 349 East Chicago-av., Flat 16.

WANTED—A WILLING GERMAN GIRL for care of children, sewing, and to assist in light second work; good wages. 2254 Michigan-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANdinavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY BOOKKEEPER and cashier; also amanuensis and copyist. Call at 177 South Clark-st., Room 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1714 INDIANA-AV. — FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations for first-class parties only.

NORTH SIDE.

128 NORTH STATE-ST.—BOARD WITH large, well-heated room; also single room; gas, bath, and use of parlor.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE— Nos. 154 and 156 Clark-st., near Madison. One hundred pleasant rooms. 50c per day. $2.50 per week. BENTON MAUZY, Prop.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; rooms 50 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

HOTEL ROYAL, 1714 INDIANA-AV.—UNsurpassed in location, unexcelled in accommodation for persons seeking the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and elegant home, or purposing to tarry for a week or more in the city.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 182 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3106 STATE-ST., A FRONT FLAT of 5 rooms; gas-fixtures, etc.; low rent to good tenant. ERSKINE BROS., 181 La Salle-st., Room 46.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT— FLATS ALL OVER WEST SIDE. Parties looking for something to rent will please call, as we always have a good list, from $8 to $25 per month, to select from. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE— Flat 3—The Ontario—Second story, 11 rooms; fireproof. Apply to S. B. WILLIAMS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM; ALSO back parlor and small back room, together or separate; hot and cold water, with use of bath. Call at 1913 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR bedroom, opposite Palmer House, 178 State-st.; one back and two single rooms.

TO RENT — 1736 INDIANA-AV.—HANDsomely furnished warm rooms, all heated with stoves, with or without board. Cars pass the door.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—SEVERAL SUITES OF 1, 2, AND 3 rooms in the brick and stone-front building 511 West Madison-st., from $2 to $10. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM—HEAT, gas, bath. 60 Cass-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BACK PARLOR. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO UPPER FLOORS, 150x150 feet, with steam-power and heat, two elevators, light on all four sides, to be let as a whole or divided to suit tenants. Also room 75x150 feet on second floor; two offices on ground floor; all in our new building on the corner of Clinton and Fulton-sts. National Tube Works Co., 159 and 161 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes—First floor 50x100 feet, lighted on three sides and supplied with steam-power and heat; location choice and central. Address Z 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2D, 3RD, AND 4TH FLOORS 164 East Madison-st.; 30x190 ft each; elevator; good light, etc. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

AN EXPERT LUMBERMAN DESIRES CORrespondence or interview with enterprising capitalists. City references. L 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED contractors' business connected with first-class store; only man of good address and business ability with $5,000 to $8,000 need apply. J. S. ROBINSON, Room 25, 177 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good security. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison, Room 18.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $100 TO $1,500 loaned on furniture, pianos, and other chattels. Rates reasonable. 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT; lowest rates. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 153 East Randolph-st.

$7,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SEcurity. JOHN H. AVERY, 95 Clark-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES—FOR THE "Queen Protector"; new patent rubber undergarment; sure protection to underwear when necessary to be worn; outsells everything; only one year old and 50,000 sold; agents average $100 monthly; no risk. Address, with stamp, Ladies' Undergarment Manufacturing Company, 9 South May-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. THE largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any section; District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate.
MOONEY & BOLAND,
132 and 134 Broadway, NEW YORK. 151 and 153 Monroe-st., CHICAGO.

PERSONAL—$6 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3, at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FINE PLAIN BEAver overcoat, custom-made, and worth $40, at the Misfit Parlors (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE BLACK cloth suits in frock, sack, or Chesterfield. These suits are fully worth $40. Decided bargains if we can fit you. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—THE SENSATION OF THE season—the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—A $25 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT for $12.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Montauk Block, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—A $30 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT for $16, at the Misfit Parlors, Montauk Block, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A PRINCE ALBERT suit in foreign worsteds, satin lined, made for from $50 to $65, at Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$5 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $2.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL — MISFIT PARLORS — MISFIT Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—THE ONLY PLACE THAT YOU receive courteous treatment—Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$17.50 FOR A FINE BEAVER, satin-lined overcoat, custom made, and would be cheap at $35. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A WORSTED OVERcoat, full silk roll, custom made, and worth $35. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$35,000—HERE IS ONE OF THE finest pieces of dock and manufacturing property in Chicago, fronting 240 feet on North Branch, running 700 feet back from river; the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. runs through it, leaving 500 feet from river to R. R. There are 200 feet of new dock, put in last fall, river 18 feet deep in front of dock. There are 2 large, fine, new buildings, 1 brick, 55x101, 1 framed, 38x100, 80 horse-power engine, 2 boilers, all in first-class order; steam pumps, water tanks, supplied by pipes from river; in fact everything in readiness for any kind of manufacturing. Business all new and in good order, with river and R. R. communication to any part of the country. Would take a nice dwelling worth $10,000 in Chicago; it is a great bargain.

$14,000—Splendid business lot, 20x90, in very centre of business, south front on Washington-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st., 250 feet from Times Building (cheap).

$20,000—A beautiful large modern brick dwelling, 5 rooms deep, every late modern improvement; fine brick barn; lot 50x125; corner on Monroe-st., near Lincoln; very cheap.

$9,000—All modern, 16-room, 3-story brick dwelling, in perfect repair, possession now if wanted, on Chicago-av., near Pine; first-class neighborhood.

$7,500—A splendid modern stone-front (nearly new), lot 22x125, on Park-av., near Hoyne-st.

$2,000—Nice brick cottage and lot 25x100, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-sixth.

$5,650—Nice 11-room framed dwelling, brick basement, hot and cold water; bath and gas; lot 25x125; house stands alone on Van Buren-st., near Loomis.

$4,500—2-story framed dwelling, 12 rooms, lot 30x100, on Garfield-av., nearly three blocks west of the entrance to Lincoln Park; rents for $40 per month.

$150 per foot—25x150, fronting on Jefferson Park; the best bargain offered in Chicago; want cash.

$120 per foot—Lot 50x165, east front, on Wabash-av., just north of Thirty-sixth-st.; ought to sell; it is first-class property.

$7,000—Nice modern stone-front dwelling, brick barn, and lot, on Van Buren-st., between Ashland and Marshfield-avs.; it is very cheap.

$3,500—10-room, 2-story framed house and lot, 22x125, on Randolph-st., near Sangamon.

$2,500—10-room framed house and lot on Walnut-st., near Hoyne; rents for $30 per month.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$40,000—HERE IS A BARGAIN for some one: 100-room 5-story brick hotel in city of 22,000 people, and one of the best manufacturing cities in Illinois or the West; this house is nearly new, and cost a few years ago over $55,000 to build; has gas, water, and baths throughout; lot is a corner, 110x135, fronting public square and only one block from Union Depot; hotel has large billiard room, fine bar-room, and has just been put in first-class repair and completely furnished throughout; now running and doing a nice business; satisfactory reasons for selling; it is first-class in every way; whole property for $40,000; it is a sacrifice. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—2-STORY AND BASEment brick, 10 rooms, on Congress-st.; fine shape; good neighborhood.

$6,500—West Jackson-st., octagon stone-front; choice location; the cheapest house on the West Side.

$6,750—Elegant brick on Jackson-st., near Wood; stands alone; furnace and gas-fixtures; nice.

$17,500—Michigan-av.-boulevard, elegant 3-story and basement stone-front, 4 rooms deep; has every modern convenience; rented for $1,800.

Business property—We have several good pieces, well-rented. If you want to buy we think we can interest you.
RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—40x161, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.; price, $275 per foot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—27x161, just north of Sixteenth-st.; price, $275 per foot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—38½x188, just south of Madison-st., east front; price, $1,000 per foot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—38½x180, east front, just north of Twenty-eighth-st.; want an offer.
INDIANA-AV.—Lot 50x180, near Twenty-fifth-st., with two good houses; price, $12,500; renting for $1,200.
INDIANA-AV.—Lot 75x180, with an elegant two-story, basement, and mansard, cheap.
INDIANA-AV.—Just south of Sixteenth-st., a three-story and basement octagon stone-front; lot 25x165; price, $20,000.
INDIANA-AV.—A two-story frame, brick basement; lot 50x125; near Thirty-second-st.; price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES, marble and brick fronts; modern improvements; on South Side; parlor, reception, dining rooms, and kitchen on main floor, with good cellar, all built with the best material and finish, at reasonable prices, with terms to suit; prices from $5,500 to $15,000. ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY BRICK WAREhouse, strongly built, 77x113 feet, with steam elevator, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts.; a bargain. A. J. AVERELL, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.:
WABASH-AV.—A fine residence of 15 rooms, lot 50x160, near Fourteenth-st. Will sell at a bargain.
WABASH-AV.—A fine stone-front house, and lot 25x175, near Sixteenth-st., renting at $1,500 per year.
WABASH-AV.—A fine lot, 55x170, with two houses, near Twentieth-st., well rented. Price, $20,000.
WABASH-AV.—A lot 70x170, with a fine brick house. Price, $25,000.
WABASH-AV.—A fine octagon brown-stone front residence, near Thirty-third-st. Price, $7,500.
WABASH-AV.—A 3-story and basement stone-front, lot 24x180, renting for $90 per month. Price, $13,000.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE— MANUFACTURING SITES on South Clinton and on South Desplaines-sts., $200 to $250 per foot. 75 feet left on West Jackson-st., east of Halsted, 200 feet deep; $210 per foot. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD LOTS; $600 AND upwards. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston—Houses and lots of all grades. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE CONSTANT CALLS for residences in good locations in all parts of the city, price not to exceed $8,000. Owners of such property wishing to sell will please leave description and price with us. No charge for advertising. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—ONE IRON LATHE ABOUT 24 inches by 6 or 8 feet; 4 speeds on cone; back-geared, screw-cutting, compound slide-rest; must be about as good as new. Also 1 iron lathe 14 to 18 inches by 6 or 8 feet; 4 speeds on cone; no back-gear, not screw-cutting, simple slide-rest, friction or screw-feet for working rubber. Chicago Rubber Works.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— I respectfully call your attention to my list of farms in this column. They are all just as represented here, and I would like to have you call and see me if you wish to buy a good stock or grain farm. I have over 250 farms for sale in all the Western States.

FOR SALE.

$65 per acre—You will not find another bargain like this; 165 acres only 15 miles from Chicago, 3 miles from Western Springs, on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Ogden-av. runs right by it. There is not one acre of wet or swamp land. It is gently rolling, and is as fine and rich body of farm land as can be found in Cook County. It is just 9 miles from Union Stock-Yards. All set to tame grass. Fine large, new barn. All under fence. Lasting running water, and a magnificent piece of ground. It is cheap at $100 per acre, but in order to make quick sale offer it at $65, and from ½ to all cash down. If you are looking for a bargain and good farm for stock or grain close to Chicago here it is.

$12,000—This is a magnificent little farm of 120 acres. Every acre under fence and cultivation. Not a foot of waste land. Good 7-room framed house, barns, orchards, lasting water, only 20 miles right west of Chicago, on N. W. R. R., one-quarter of a mile from depot. Will take part in house and lot in city. Terms easy.

$20 per acre—411 acres, all under fence and cultivation. Good rich land and fair improvements. Only 3 miles from Elwell, Story County, Ia. Easy terms.

$10,000—Here is a bargain; 420 acres, all under fence and cultivation. Good framed house, barns A1, orchard, lasting water, 70 acres of nice timber, 5 miles from Pulaski, Davis County, Ia. A splendid farm. Owner will exchange this for improved town property or small farm improved near some good town or depot in Nebraska, as he lives there. Will give a good trade.

$16 per acre—1,160 acres; one of the finest stock or grain farms in Iowa, in Lyon County; only 4 miles from two depots; two good framed houses; 300 acres timothy, 275 acres in pasture, 50 acres hog pasture, 50 acres timber; large horse barn, cattle barn for 100 head, and sheds for 150 head, blacksmith-shop, two corn-cribs, granary for 11,000 bushels, lasting running water and four good wells; 16 mules, 150 head of fine cattle, 100 stock hogs, and farm implements will be sold at low figures. The farm was improved by a banker, who has spent lots of money to put it in good shape. It is a sacrifice at $15 per acre. Terms to suit buyer. Land is A1.

$5,250—50-acre farm just 17 miles from Chicago, on Chicago & Alton R. R., only ¾ of a mile from depot at Willow Springs, in Cook County; good house and barn. It is cheap at the price.

$15 per acre—1,100 acres, 5 miles from depot, in Crawford County, Iowa; 300 acres were in wheat last year; good dwelling-house, barns, and lasting water; it is a fine body of rich rolling-prairie. It is certainly cheap.

$3,000—38 acres, 35 miles from Chicago, in Lake County, Indiana; 26 acres under plow; framed house, will accommodate 30 men; 10 nice boats, pair good horses, 2 wagons, all furniture, crops, etc., for $3,000; this is used for hunting; it is first-class for shooting ducks and fishing, and the land is good for crops; not 3 acres of wet or waste land. It is cheap.

$15,000—372 acres, No. 1 farm; new house, barn, and all fenced; 200 acres pasture, balance plow and timber land; 4 miles from Keokuk, Ia., 1½ miles from two depots. Owner wants to exchange it for an improved farm further north, on account of his poor health.

$7,500—1,280 acres in Holt County, Neb., 12 miles from Ewing; it is in this shape: 320 acres, will give warranty deed and patents; 320 acres tree claims, which will be patented soon by present owner; 640 acres are leased for 25 years at $75 per year and no taxes; these 1,280 acres are all in one body, and as fine stock and grain land as there is in Nebraska; the 320 acres are all fenced, a splendid frame house of nine rooms, cost $2,200, large barn for cattle, 800 feet of stock sheds; the improvements alone cost over $6,000, and owner says if not as represented he will pay expenses to see it and back; never failing stream of water for stock runs through it; no taxes, only on the 320 acres; it is one of the finest stock ranges in the West; there are 400 head of cattle will go with it at fair prices if wanted.

$4,000—120-acre improved farm one mile north of Aldensville, 13 miles from Oshkosh, in Winnebago County, Wis.; nine-room two-story frame house, two good barns, lasting water, and good orchard; farm is all under fence and cultivation, free and clear; want a house and lot in Chicago that will rent; will assume or pay $1,000 difference.

$55 per acre—540 acres; this is without question one of the finest stock and grain farms in Wisconsin, only three-quarters of a mile from depot, six miles from Kenosha, 45 miles north of Chicago; fine frame dwelling of 13 rooms, three large stock barns, cattle barns for 140 head, cribs and granary, carriage-house, wells, springs, and running water; every acre under fence and cultivation. If you want a fine stock or grain farm at half-price this is it.

$4,800—160 acres. This is a first-class, rich farm two miles from Colo, Story County, Iowa, 30 miles from Marshalltown; one of the finest farming parts of Iowa; farm is all fenced and cross-fenced; 35 acres of fine meadow, balance pasture and under plow; good framed house; two never-failing wells; good barn and other out-buildings. It is a first-class farm. Terms to suit buyer.

$40,000—700 acres. This is without question one of the finest stock farms in the West; every acre under fence, cross-fence, and cultivation; tile drained; the very best of frame dwellings; large barns, granaries, and other out-buildings; everything in first-class repair. There are now 3,500 head of sheep on the farm, will be sold at cash value. There is no better farm anywhere, owner retiring from work, and will sell or exchange for improved Chicago property; farm is only 200 yards from depot and town of 3,000 people in Caldwell County, Mo. Free and clear.

$50 per acre—250 acres. Another first-class farm in every way, only 35 miles from Chicago and one mile from Crown Point, Ind., town of 2,000 people and county seat of Lake County; every acre high and dry; rolling, rich land; all under hedge fence, and cross-fenced into five fields; fine house, and the best frame barn in the State; never-failing orchard; granaries, carriage-house, and lasting water; there is no better farm at the money asked for it in the country. Death cause of sale; will sell stock at fair price.

$12 per acre—240 acres as good prairie land as there is in Adams County, Iowa, 1 mile from Prescott and 3 miles from Corning; it's cheap.

$8,500—200 acres; this is one of the finest farms in Virginia, 25 miles south of Richmond, an elegant 12-room brick dwelling; cost over $8,000; fine orchards, splendid springs, barns, cribs, and granaries, etc.; farm is all fenced and cross-fenced, and as fine rich land as you can find anywhere, and the climate and neighbors are not to be excelled; 30,000 mulberry trees for raising silk-worms, which pays a nice income beside crops; it is free and clear, perfect title; the property ought to sell for $20,000; the improvements cost over $12,000; best of reasons for changing; will trade for any good improved city or town property that will rent.

$45 per acre, 500 acres—This is an elegant stock or grain farm, only 1 mile from Tolono, Champaign County, Illinois; every acre under hedge, post-and-board fence; buildings are all first-class; large framed house and barns, good orchard, running water; 300 acres of as fine meadow and pasture as can be found; there is no better farm in Illinois; about 125 miles south of Chicago on Illinois Central Railroad; terms to suit buyer; poor health cause of sale.

We have about 200 as good improved farms as there is in the Western States for sale or exchange.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT NO WAREROOMS IN THE CITY CAN BE found a more elegant stock of upright and square grand pianos. We sell at exceedingly reasonable prices; almost any kind of payments; take old instruments in exchange—in a word, offer every inducement to secure your trade. Those who do not wish to buy now, but intend to at some future time, are cordially invited to visit our establishment and examine our holiday display of fine instruments. It is a pleasure to show them even to those who do not buy. Nothing like it seen in Chicago before.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

AT ADAM SCHAAF'S PIANO WAREROOMS, 276 West Madison-st., Can be found a variety of second-hand pianos in perfect order and fully warranted. Get my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or payments.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' NEW improved upright pianos, fully equal to the finest made. Prices reasonable. Payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HARDMAN'S PIANOS.
Established 1842.
We are bound to sell you a standard piano, with all the latest improvements, fully warranted for 5 years, at a low figure. Give us a call and get our prices and you will find a bargain. C. H. FEST & CO., 260 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. — PIANOS AND ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS If required, at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams.

HAVING TO LEAVE THE CITY I WILL sell my piano cheap for cash or on time; upright, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood case. Address F. B. ANDRUS, care S. A. MAXWELL & CO., 134 and 136 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

ROOT AND SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. Some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value. New pianos of the best makes, at lowest prices for cash, or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-sts.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st. (entrance 190), have the finest and [illegible]est stock of pianos and organs in the city [illegible] sale or rent, low prices, cash or on time.

ST[illegible]LY FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANOS [illegible]s that defy competition; terms to suit custo[illegible]. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, NEW styles; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARDING-HOUSE — WABASH-AV. — 16 rooms, all full; elegant furniture; price $1,200—$500 cash; will take $500 in board. ARTHUR, 116 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$8,500—BANKING HOUSE IN city of 11,000 people; building was built 2 years ago of the very best brick and stone, 22x86, two stories and basement; 5 or 6 nice offices over bank that rent well; bank has large vaults, Hall's burglar safes, and time locks; all new fine office furniture; also a good insurance business; have now over $70,000 on deposit; last year cleared about $11,000; only one other bank in the city; about 125 miles from Chicago in Illinois. Will sell bank, safes, time-locks, office furniture, etc., with good will, for $8,500; bank building cost over $8,000; parties retiring cause of sale; great chance for some one.

$16,000—Here is a good business chance; first-class, well-assorted stock of general goods bought for cash, no damaged or old stock in store, and business of about $55,000 per year; stock will invoice about $14,500 at cost figures; nice, new brick store, 22x80, eight large rooms over, in very centre of business in town of 2,000 people in Illinois, 100 miles from Chicago; store cost $4,000; will trade all at $16,000 for Chicago real estate; here is a splendid chance for a merchant.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL—WE HAVE FOR sale a first-class new wholesale store, with lease of lot for 97 years without revaluation, which is paying 10 per cent per annum net, and will do better in the near future; one of the choicest locations in this city and one of the best $50,000 investments that can be found. ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF POOR health, the finest, largest, best-paying, popular-priced restaurant in Chicago. A rare chance, which will bear the closest investigation. Address N 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN ESTABlished clothing house corner Archer and Wentworth-avs. Inquire at premises. A. LOUIS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FURNISHED 6-room flat, North Side, 10 minutes' walk from Palmer House. N 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN DEsiring a safe and permanent investment in cattle business in Colorado; lovely place to live; fine climate. Address N 43, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

ALBERT W. DOW, TEACHER OF SHORThand by the Graham system. Room 45 Central Music-Hall.

BROWN & HOLLAND, SHORTHAND AND typewriting school. 51 and 53 Dearborn-st.

STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND typewriting. Latest principles; positions secured; lessons by mail. S. S. BENTON, 243 State-st.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT CHICAGO Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st., day and evening; terms moderate. Apply to Superintendent, or HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND-SCHOOL—TEN weeks, $15, $20. Typewriting to pupils, free; to others, $5 per month. Circulars sent on request. First National Bank Building, MR. and MRS. HANNA.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO learn the "London Tailor" system of French dress-cutting, self-fitting by square measure; day or evening. MRS. BUEHLE, 130 North State-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE. WE THE press here and in Boston can testify to aid in business and domestic troubles, also to help in sickness, by the only oracle of the age, Mrs. Franks, at her elegant rooms, 14 Laflin-st. Can bring the separated together, and cause speedy and happy marriages; removes evil influences and bad feelings, cures intemperance, opium and morphine habits, advises what is best for you in any pursuit, tells when and how you will be lucky in love, divorce, law, removals, and all affairs of life. Magnetic remedies. Consultation personally or by letter. Ladies special attention. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of West Madison-st. Always at home.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business; hours 10 to 5. Call or write.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

SAFES—WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR NEW and second-hand safes at very low prices; call and see for yourself or send for prices. J. GREENHOOD & CO., general agents Detroit Safes, 84 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN FOUR ELEgant stone front residences; would take unincumbered residence or business property worth from $5,000 to $9,000. The above is choice A1 property, located on the West Side and well rented. We also want a good farm near Chicago for business property valued at $8,500 and rented for $1,080. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DR. S. J. DICKSON, PSYCHO-MAGNETIC healer, has returned from New York and may be found at his rooms, 266 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OUR FRAME MACHINE-SHOP and foundry (buildings to be removed from premises), corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts; also 30 horse-power engine and boiler in good running order. Ætna Iron Works. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A $40 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT FOR $20 AT the Misfit Parlors, Montauk Block, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

A $40 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT FOR $20 AT the Misfit Parlors, Montauk Block, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MULLER, doctress and midwife, 653 West Monroe-st.

SCHROLL SMOKELESS DOUBLE-DRAFT Self-Feed Furnace Co. No smoke; saves fuel and labor; increases steam. 78 and 80 La Salle-st., Room 5.

$12.50 FOR A KERSEY OVERCOAT, custom made and well worth $25, at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

$15 FOR A FANCY CHEVIOT SUIT IN dark mixed pattern, custom made and well worth $30. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

$20 FOR AN ENGLISH MIXED CASSImere suit, custom made; would be considered cheap at $40. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

$22.50 FOR AN ENGLISH BEAVER overcoat in light or heavy weights, custom made, and well worth $45, at the Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

$22.50 FOR A FRENCH WORSTED CHESterfield or sack suit, satin-lined, custom made, and all ordered for $45. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

$25 FOR A FRENCH DIAGONAL SATINlined and full-roll overcoat, custom made and ordered for $50, at the Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

HARLEY'S HOBBY.

His Fondness for Too Much Marrying Brings Him into Serious Trouble.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 3.—S. L. Harley, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of bigamy, appears to have made quite a record for himself. Further inquiry discloses the fact that Harley is 48 years of age and a native of the State of New York. He has, however, been engaged in many parts of the country. About eight years ago, while living in a town in New York, he was married to a Miss Howard, who is said to be a most estimable lady. With her he lived about eight years. Becoming tired of her, he deserted her and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in storekeeping. In the summer of 1882 he met Miss Lida Everest, of Baltimore, a very beautiful girl and one much admired. He made love to her. She became attached to him and they were soon engaged. A marriage license was issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in this city the 29th of October, 1882, to Samuel H. Harley and Lida Everest.

Harley is described in the license as being 40 years old, a resident of Philadelphia, a widower, and a merchant. Miss Everest is described as being 26 years old, single, and a resident of Baltimore. The wedding took place the 1st of November at the residence of the bride's mother. Harley and his wife remained in Baltimore about a week after their marriage, when he took her to Nottaway County, Virginia. Just previous to his marriage he had purchased there a farm of 250 acres, and also a large store. His brutal nature soon asserted itself, and his cruel treatment of his wife became so intolerable that she had to leave him in the early part of last November. She returned to Baltimore to her friends, who were desirous of obtaining a divorce. While in Virginia Mrs. Harley's amiability had endeared her to the whole neighborhood, all of whose sympathies are with her.

In the meantime the first Mrs. Harley had moved to Jersey City. Again desirous of female companionship, Harley wrote to her and asked her to return to him. She, however, wrote to a minister to learn how her quondam husband had been conducting himself, and thus learned the whole story of his misdeeds. A correspondence at once arose between the two injured women, and they determined to bring Harley to justice. The services of a detective named Hawkins were engaged, and he was sent to Nottaway County. Last night Harley was arrested and placed in the county jail to await a requisition from the Governor of Maryland. The two Mrs. Harley went to Nottaway with their marriage certificates. They are expected to return tomorrow, and a requisition will be obtained at once.

Failing to obtain the society of his first wife, and fearful of succeeding in another matrimonial venture in the neighborhood, Harley still did not despair of obtaining a helpmeet. He took advantage of the columns of the New York *Herald*, and, describing himself as a well-to-do widower, advertised for a wife. Detective Hawkins has in his possession answers to the advertisement. Fortunately for all concerned, both of Harley's marriages have been without issue.

THE STEEL CRUISER CHICAGO.

The London *Engineer* has another article on the steel cruiser Chicago. The *Nautical Gazette* and the *Mechanical Engineer* accuse the London *Engineer* of anti-American prejudice. The *Engineer* continues:

"What we said is based upon experience acquired in this country. We are quite content to let facts speak for themselves. If the Chicago is not a failure she will form a glorious exception to the rest of the experimental craft built in the United States. Is it not more likely that the engineers of this country, with their unparalleled experience in constructing ships of war, should know what is and what is not right than the members of a Naval Advisory Board who have had no experience whatever with such machinery and boilers as they propose to put in the Chicago? If they are right and we are wrong, then experience is worth nothing, and the merest tyro from the shops who can design an engine is as good as the man whose life experiences have taught him what is and what is not expedient to use at sea."

Neither the pipe nor cigarette smoker can go wrong who chooses Blackwell's Durham Long Cut. It is the one absolutely pure tobacco; and then it has all the superb flavor and delicate fragrance of the Golden Belt leaf, possessed by no other tobacco in the world.

LIGHT READING.

A Romantic Episode in an Artist's Life—Something About Shoes.

Mrs. Susie Raper and Her Curious Adventures—Fashionable Churches for Marriages.

The Shah of Persia and His Wives—A Story Brimming Over with Life.

The Artist and the Model—A Romantic Story of True Love.

Paris Letter: Artists are supposed to be naturally romantic. Perhaps they are; but it has yet to be demonstrated that they as a class fall in love more readily than other men. And yet one is continually hearing of affairs d'amour among the knights of the brush at Paris. They rarely become enamored of their models—that is, rarely seriously enamored. Models are not, as a rule, of a lovable or loving kind. But there was a case of true love between an artist—we will call him Palette rather than use his own name—and a damsel who sat for him in "figure pieces." He was an American, young, whole-souled, and successfully rising. She was an Alsacienne, young, handsome, and poorer than the proverbial church mouse. Her parents had lost their little property in the Franco-Prussian war when the hungry German gobbled up the fair Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. Rather than swear fealty to the Kaiser they had sacrificed everything and fled, eventually turning up in Paris, where they had managed to wring out a meagre living in various honest ways. Marguerite, the daughter, had been endowed by Nature with a splendid face and form, and she was as good as she was beautiful. By and by her father was disabled, and the mother had to devote to him her constant care, so that on Marguerite's shoulders fell the burden of supporting the little family. All went well for a while and then bad times came. There was no work to be had. A friend of the family, one Mons. N., a frequenter of the studios, suggested sitting for the artists. No! It could not be thought of. At last necessity compelled some action. There were stern landlords and implacable tradesmen to face. Palette was looking for a model. He was painting a classical picture. He wanted an Athenian girl, but he could not find any one who satisfied him in the Greek costume. He pressed N., whom he knew well, and N. pressed Marguerite, who, in the end, consented. Palette was enchanted. The very thing; and he painted away for dear life. Somehow the picture was an unconscionably long time in the finishing—there was always something to be done to the figure of the Greek girl. And Palette was a capital talker, and he drew from Marguerite her history. First she had his sympathy; then his friendship. She sat for him often in other pictures. He assisted her family in various ways, and he discovered that she was a very uncommon girl. To make a long story short, he loved her; devotedly, too, and she loved him. And they were married, of course? No! There is no happy ending to this tale; there was no ring of merry bells. Marguerite fell ill and died. And Palette? Well, he will never marry. He keeps her memory sacred. He paints with a sadder and more effective touch now, and people say there is a wonderful deal of heart and poetry in his work. He supports the mother and makes her old age free from care. The father died not long after his daughter. It is a sad story; it is a story of romance, but such things show the better nature of our race.

The Shoes of Some Beautiful Women.

Ladies have been ever ready to patronize shoemakers prone to discard anatomical laws and indulge in freaks of fancy. An exception was Catherine de Medicis. She was very active in looking after gardens, walking, riding, and overlooking her architects. It is easy to understand, in looking at the boots and shoes of the seventeenth century, why the coach became an article of necessity to the grand seigneur and the court lady. The heels were very high and the boot cumbersome.

Molière kept to the square-toed shoes fastened with a lace on the instep, which the bourgeois of Paris had worn for nearly a century and a half. He was shod pretty much as an English Puritan, and was able to rove through France without needing the assistance of a chiropodist. In the reign of Louis Quinze pedestrian exercise, except on the flat, hard terraces of Versailles, became impossible. The extremity of the heel was placed under the sole of the foot, and the whole weight of the body was thrown upon the great toe. Mme. de Pompadour wore Asiatic slippers in the house, but she sacrificed to the fashion when she appeared at court.

Marie Antoinette's heels were lower, but the toe of her shoe formed a sharp point. She was glad at her rustic Trianon parties to lean on the crooked staff of a shepherdess or on the arm of a courtier. If the shoes said to be worn by her and the Princesse de Lamballe were only manufactured to be looked at they would have been charming. The workmanship, so far as stitching and embroidery goes, is perfect. But the feet must have been dreadfully squeezed in them. Marie Antoinette, according to tradition, had a superb gait. Chroniclers of her time likened her to a goddess borne along on clouds. As she was brought up in a simple German way, and taught early to dance ballets, she may have been, relatively to the dames about her, graceful in her movements when she walked. The ankles of the Duchesse de Berri went in and deformed her shoes. Her kinswoman, the Empress Marie Louise, had the same defect. The ladies of the Bonaparte family had remarkably small and well-shaped feet, and wore their shoes straight.

The Curious Adventures of Mrs. Susie Raper.

Nevada Letter: The old inhabitants of Elko and Humboldt Counties, Nevada, who were here in 1869 and 1870, remember well the antics of Mrs. Susie Raper, whose marvelous feats of horsemanship, coupled with a keen appreciation of the value of other people's cows and calves, carried her through a series of adventures and escapades that made her the special wonder and admiration of the Elko press in those days, and which, if properly written up in the form of a two-shilling novel, would have made their fortunes. She got into deep water at last and went the way of the "Loveless" lass, late of Humboldt. She escaped the remorseless grip of the preservers of the peace and live stock in the neighborhood, and made a more comfortable home among the Comanches and Apachés of New Mexico. A recent private letter from Indian Territory furnishes the sequel of her brilliant, erratic career.

Finding the company of one Capt. Payne, formerly of Carlin, more congenial than that of the wild tribes, she assumed pantaloons, and united her forces with his for the invasion of the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations. Together they invaded the Indian Territory at the head of a squad of speculative emigrants intent upon the acquisition of Uncle Sam's fertile soil in that region. In that capacity the firm of Payne & Raper flourished luxuriantly for a time, and recently made several newspapers notorious by the vivid recitals of their joint exploits, some of which have been the text for lengthy telegraphic dispatches to this coast. That their feats might not prove too attractive to the ardent imagination of youthful land pirates, the Government finally concluded to allow them to complete their adventures under the supervision of the United States Marshal. Susie's good genius again ruled, and, leaving camp early a March morning, she took an excursion on a raft down Red River, leaving her friendly Captain with a paper of tobacco and her jailer without his keys. About two months ago peace was declared between the Government, the Choctaws, and the aforesaid emigrants, but the armistice did not include Payne and his flying companion. We learn that the willful lady is now cultivating a flower garden in Texas.

Fashionable Churches for Weddings.

New York Letter: There is a fashion in churches for weddings as well as in dresses. Years ago every wedding of importance in this city took place at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, on Broadway. This was partly because the building was one of the handsomest in the city, but principally, I think, because the famous sexton Brown had such a distingue air in arranging everything. And so, although the church was "way down-town" it had almost a monopoly in fine weddings until Brown died. Then its glory departed, and it has had hardly a dozen weddings since. Its mantle fell upon St. Thomas', on Fifth avenue, near Central Park. This choice was because of the fine organ music and the chime of bells that pealed forth merrily above the head of each blushing bride. Just now St. Thomas' is a little out of favor, and there are two competitors for its place. One of these is St. Bartholomew's, which owes its distinction to the fact that the Vanderbilts go there, and W. H. Vanderbilt's daughter was married to Dr. Webb within its walls. The other is the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in which President Arthur is a pewholder. This season the latter has rather kept ahead of St. Bartholomew's.

The same condition of things exists in Brooklyn. While Dr. Buddington was living and was pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, for many years all the fashionable weddings were held there, on account of the music, and, more especially, because of the unusually long and wide centre aisle—unquestionably the finest bridal promenade in the city. Five or six years ago that church lost its prestige, and the P. E. Church of the Redeemer succeeded it in hymeneal favor because of its wonderfully handsome chancel and altar. But the poor location of the church was against it, and this winter the little Grace Church on the Heights has carried off the palm. This is a very small, old-fashioned structure, on a quiet street. It has no spire nor bell, but is completely overgrown with ivy, in which countless sparrows keep up an eternal chatter. It is a handsome little church, however, without and within, and will probably retain its popularity for several seasons.

The Shah of Persia and His Wives.

Not many years ago the Shah never allowed his wives to show even the tips of their fingers to any of the male sex over the age of 12. Formerly when the members of the harem (the Princesses and the female attendants of the Shah's household), enveloped in a black sheet with a veil on their face and sitting in a covered carriage, made their passage through the streets of Teheran, the eunuchs and the feraches who accompanied them used their long sticks to drive people away. The Europeans were allowed to stay where they happened to be at the time, but were compelled to turn their faces to the wall. During the last few years, however, and especially since his return from the second journey to Europe, Nasser-ed-Din Shah has become more obliging. Since that time the Persians are ordered only to keep out of the harem's path, and the Europeans are allowed to continue their way on the tacit condition that they shall not gaze too avidiously at the passing carriage. On the eve proceeding the late anniversary of the Prophet's birthday there were as usual fireworks and illuminations in the alley called Khiaban Dowleh. Over the palace door "Dari Almassleh" (door of diamonds, so called because its façade is ornamented with pieces of looking-glass) opening into the Khiaban there is a ballakhaneh in which on such occasions the Shah sits to enjoy the sight. At other times he and the harem used to peep out through the openings of a curtain drawn before the windows, but on this occasion the curtain was done away with, and the King with some of the Princesses looked freely at the fireworks. As far as can be judged from a distance of ten or twelve yards, these ladies have in general round faces, very large and fine eyes, and thick and arched eyebrows, which are made to appear still thicker by the application of a certain dye of very dark-blue color, called in Persian "rang," and more arch-like by plucking the hair which may stand out of the archy line, and cheeks of vermilion. Their skin, however, as that of all Persians, with few exceptions, lacks the delicacy and whiteness so commonly met with in English women. Their features, too, are not generally expressive. His Majesty certainly does not share now in the prejudice of his countrymen regarding the treatment of the fair sex, and he has always been far above them as regards religious toleration.

A Story with a Great Deal of Life in It.

Washington Letter: The departments were just beginning to disgorge the great slices of humanity that they had swallowed in the morning. I was standing by one of the great piles as the men and women began to come out slowly at the first. The first two or three, warned by experience, had umbrellas, under which they went jogging slowly home at a clerkly gait. The fourth was a woman in widow's clothing—rather shabby clothing which had been worn a long time. She was thin, shrunken, gray, and pale, and seemed broken with a weight of bad years—a sad memory of better days. The carriage of the Secretary was rolling to and fro before the big entrance of the building. The gray-whiskered colored coachman with difficulty restrained his blooded horses. The Secretary was signing his name a great many times on a great many different documents in his lofty, velvety office. He might be out in a minute. He might not be out for an hour. Just as the ghostly widow came slowly down the big steps the fine old coachman turned his prancing pair toward the entrance. The poor old gentlewoman came down to the sidewalk with an evident difficulty, which spoke of rheumatism. She was perplexed and puzzled by the unexpected rain-storm. She had no umbrella, and I don't believe she had car-fare. The black angel on the Secretary's carriage spied her as she stood in the pouring rain, and recognized under all time's disguises the features her fashionable friends had not seen for years. It's wonderful what sharp eyes these good old colored "uncles" and "mommies" have. He drove up to the curb at once, and leaning over on his perch invited the poor puzzled woman to get in the Secretary's carriage and ride home. Without a thought of the consequences to the faithful old fool on the box she murmured her address, fortunately near at hand, and sank back luxuriously on the soft cushions of the handsome carriage. Taking all the risks, the fine old fellow drove carefully, yet quickly, to the shabby boarding-house, and was back long before the Secretary was ready for him. I would never have known had the loyal old servant not told me that the widow's husband was a General who was famous when the Secretary was unknown, although I could have been quite sure that old Thomas drove her carriage when she had one.

Daughter Slavery.

New York Letter: Perhaps the most complete form of slavery to be seen in New York is slavery to one's daughters. All literature has paid homage to woman, but in our age practical life does it.

The New York wealthy man has a daughter or two. He pays but little attention to them while they are children, but it suddenly occurs to him that they are growing beautiful. His wife is sure of this fact, and she begins to dress the girls while they are still children in all the elegance of Princesses. They are sent to dancing-school, to riding-school, to the finest seminary, and put in the opera-box, allowed to know what is going on at all the theatres, and carried to the watering-places, and before they know anything of their country they are sent to Europe, where, as my friend, the Consul, who has just arrived, says, he has seen girls not 17 years of age provided with wardrobes of fifteen to thirty silk dresses, with hose of variegated silk, diamonds in their ears, and everything that life ought to yield toward its termination they are satisfied with upon the very threshold. With fine food and wine their complexions become elegant; they are seldom away from the dentist's a week having their teeth fixed. The most cosmopolitan society is introduced to them, and they look down with indifference upon the boys of their own age; or, if they marry by an act of nature, soon upbraid their husbands for not keeping up the luxury their parents spoiled them with.

A friend who has spent many years in Europe tells me that the freedom allowed daughters by American parents is the astonishment and horror of that continent. American girls are known wherever they appear by their sumptuous attire on the streets, their delicate shoes, the adoration paid them by their parents, and they are brought up beautiful enough and worthless enough to be at once the temptation and the ruin of any young man who may take them to his arms.

A Rhode Island Girl's "Racket."

The Providence *Journal* tells the following story of a little miss of 7 in that city who is destined to be one of the "girls of the period" at a very early date: Wednesday last her mother sent her with a kerosene can to obtain oil at the corner grocery. On the way she met one of her boy playmates and asked him if he did not want to go to the matinée, and the response was a prompt "Yes." "Come along, then," said she. The two went to one of the theatres and she bought two front-seat tickets, tendering in payment a $5 bill. The little girl dragged the oil-can, her escort evidently lacking chivalric courtesy. They enjoyed the performance greatly. After it was over the girl, carrying the can, led the way to Tillinghast's saloon, where she ordered ice cream and two chickens. The attendant tried to persuade the child that one chicken was sufficient, but she was firm in demanding two, saying: "We want enough to eat." A chicken was furnished each. The girl demolished hers and the ice-cream, but the boy stopped at the chicken. The young miss settled the bill and the two trudged homeward, she carrying the can, which she had filled before reaching home. To the questions of her mother as to where she had been she gave evasive answers and said nothing of her escapade. Not so with the lad, however; he went home and related his adventure. He told what a fine time he and the girl had, where they had been, and what they had eaten. His mother, wishing to test the truth of the matter, took him to her neighbor's house, where the two children were faced. The girl was indignant, and, with tears in her eyes, snapped out, "When I take you to another matinée let me know it." The boy sheepishly hid himself behind his mother, while the girl was led off to bed.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery orders—Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern R. R. Co.; ord. for deed to Chicago, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—94, Irons vs. Manufacturers' National Bank; ord. extdg. time for taking testimony.

Law orders—282, Brockway vs. Mallony; dis. p. & and paid.—131, Chi. & Western Ind. R. R. Co. vs. T. A. Towner et al.; tried by court and advsmt.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal—United States vs. H. H. Shapley; deft. surrendered into custody of Marshal and recog. dischgd.

Superior Court—New Suits.

90,100—John Maegley vs. W. W. Strickland. Debt, $500. G. W. & J. T. Kretzinger, attys.
90,101—E. Ludwig vs. H. L. Strauss and S. Mayer. Attcht., $2,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.
90,102—Emil Oelberman et al. vs. same. Attcht., $10,508. Same attys.
90,103—Joseph Moerschbacher vs. Esther T. Everett. Confession of judgment, $715.52. M. A. De Lany, atty.
90,104—Bill for divorce. Suppressed for service.
90,105—Asst., $1,000. Suppressed for service.
90,106—George W. Bourns. Bill for divorce for adultery and bigamy. Charles Williams, solr.
90,107—Joseph Wittner vs. Seth F. Hanchett. Replevin, $213.20. Cratty, Abbott & Johnson, attys.
90,108—Sippo Valley Glass Company vs. Henry Friedman. Asst., $1,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—9,656, Sieg vs. Teukenselper; mo. n. t. by pliff.—9,920, Hayes vs. Chicago Driving-Park; dmr. to plea filed in first, second, and third counts of amd. narr. filed Dec. 17, '83, ovld., dmr. to plea fourth count of same narr. sust., and lv. to amd.

Judgments—9,746, Frederick A. Bragg vs. Margaret Sweger; judgt. on verd. $497.50, and appld.—9,556, Jacob Huttar vs. Matz Mondry; judgt. on verd. $50 and appld.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—10,875, Treat vs. White; suit dis. pliffs. cost and judgt., want narr.—10,735, Christin vs. Christin; same.—10,925, Gregory vs. Beale; mo. to set aside deflt. and judgt. den., and appld., bond $7,000, bill of exc. in 30 days.—89,206, Stein vs. Harris; plff. remits $100 atty. fees, and mo. deft. to set aside judgt. den., and appld. bond of $500, bill of exc. in 30 days.—7,971, Claussen vs. Hayden; by agrmt. time to file bill of exc. extd. 30 days.—10,806, Weber vs. Middleton; dmr. to third plea ovld. and lv. to amd. narr.

Judgment—8,981, Annie E. Nichols et al. vs. Homer E. Sargent; judgt., $1,517.44.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—11,380, Grinbaum vs. Boies; by agmt. all prodgs. stayed till Sat., Jan. 12.—11,368, Murrison vs. Same; same ord.—10,082, Miller vs. Moore; mo. deft. to set aside confn. judgt. of Jan. 2 ent. and contd. to Jan. 9.—9,900, Lees vs. Davis; deflt. set aside and lv. to amd. narr. and rule to pld. in 10 days.—10,322, Shurtleff vs. Kirby; dmr. to amd. narr. sustd.—9,170, Tweedy vs. Bair; ord. as pref.—8,463, Polly vs. Balty; dmr. to spl. ct. on bd. ovld. and rule to pld. in 5 days.—9,070, Moseback vs. Boies; mo. n. t. by pliffs. sustd.

Verdict—9,260, N. B. Boyden vs. E. R. Durkee, Zina Case, G. H. Burgess, E. W. Durkee, David M. Moore, and B. Frank Nourse; verd. for plffs., debt $722, das. $380.06.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,014, Eldridge vs. Armstrong; plcd. on cal.—170, Hooker vs. Foley; rule on all defts. to ans. amd. bill in five days.—192, Ryan vs. Anderson; by stip. time to file cert. ev. extd. to Feb. 1.—181, Allen vs. Boyer; Burke & Hollett sub. as solrs. for complt.—90,086, Kutcher vs. Morris; dis. complts. cost.—85,964, Bastresa vs. Pelton; lv. to revr. to set. clm. vs. C. F. Lawton.

Decree—151, Maskin vs. Sheldon; master's rept. and dec. confg. title.

Divorce—983, Margaret Capner vs. Henry C. Capner; dec. of divorce for drunkenness.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

46,973—M. Conrad vs. Harry Smith. Appeal.
46,974—Eva Schoeder vs. William Marshal and Franz Nikraut. Appeal.
46,975—Bill. Withheld for service.
46,976—Philip J. Ritter Converse Company vs. Herman J. Trumbull. Appeal.
46,977—Mary D. Burdick vs. John H. Thorp. Distress for rent, $350. L. W. Perce, atty.
46,978—Patrick Makaheam vs. S. C. De Very. Asst., $500. Conger & Gorton, attys.
46,979—John Stevenson & Co. vs. Henry Crawford. Asst., $600. Herbert B. Johnson, atty.
46,980—Sewell & Erickson vs. C. A. Coutant & Co. Asst., $5,000. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.
46,981—Mary Perkins vs. Alfred Perkins. Bill for divorce for desertion. M. R. M. Wallace, atty.
46,982—James Crofton vs. L. L. Bassford and George E. Shaver. Asst., $500. M. R. M. Wallace, atty.
46,983—John W. Goetz & Co. vs. Seth F. Hanchett. Replevin, $3,100. John Morris and F. J. Smith, attys.
46,984—Thomas Daly vs. Frederick S. Baird. Case, $5,000. C. M. Hardy, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—5,664, Buckley vs. Hunt et al.; rule on deft. to just. bail or give new bond by Jan. 10.—3,607, Hammerly vs. Kean; mo. n. t. sustd.

Judgments—3,701, Moses Kaufman vs. Abraham Fraginski; mo. n. t. ovld. and judgt. on verd. propty. in plff., and sus.—3,856, James McGuirk vs. Richard T. Buckley; mo. n. t. ovld., etc., and judgt. on verd. debt $150, das. $127.50, and appld.

JUDGE HAWES—Judgment—822, In re clm. of R. G. Dun & Co. vs. Est. of Daniel O'Hara; mo. n. t. alld., judgt. by conf. for clmts. for $2,000 to be pd. in due course of admin.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—2,676, Monroe vs. Briggs; ord. for inj. affirmed.—415, Silverman vs. Drom; set for next cal.—1,398, Grew vs. Major; same ord.—2,248, Cummings vs. Towne; same ord.—2,157, Laningh vs. Rosehill Cemetery; dis. c. c., without prej.—2,206, Patterson vs. M. & R. R. C. D. & M. Co.; time to file bond extd. 20 days.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,136, Lateer vs. Lateer; per stip. set for next cal.—2,323, Carnody vs. Carnody; plcd. on trial cal.—2,496, Krueger vs. Krueger; set for next cal.—2,140, Tindel vs. Wickersham; same ord.—155, Hubbard vs. Eagle Works; plcd. on next trial cal.—2,027, Smith vs. Nuneron; same ord.—1,915, Keith vs. Kendrick; set for next cal.—824, Simons vs. Gage; set for next trial cal.—2,104, Hendeine vs. Hendeine; set for next cal.—2,514, Blocke vs. Simon; plcd. on next cal.

County Court—New Suits.

4,489—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company vs. William H. Rand, Nathaniel H. Jones, A. B. Jenks, and A. S. Trude. Petition to condemn certain property. John B. Cohn, atty.
4,490—Petition of Myron H. Church and wife to adopt George Kuhnert. J. H. Schlund, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—211, 212, 217, Hyde Park spl. assmts.; mo. by objectors to set aside judgt. ovld. and exc.—4,408, Smith vs. Clark; mo. of plff. for new appl. bond den.—4,329, Martin vs. Stringfield; dmr. to second, third, and fourth pleas sustd., and lv. to deft. to amd. same or to file notice of defense under amd. with first plea.—4,424, In re. vol. assgnt. Elias Levee; petn. of debtor for allowance of exemptions alld., and assg. directed to pay same nisi 5 days.—4,430, In re Berthold B. Bonheim, insolvent debtor; hg. adjd. to Jan. 11.—4,474, In re Louis Vege, insolvent debtor; mo. to quash extn. den., fdg. that debtor has refused to turn over propty. on extn., and ord. remanding to cust. Sheriff.—4,118, Mayer, assg., vs. Hanchett et al.; appl. alld.—4,277, Henschel vs. Zipprich; mo. to set aside judgt. and deflt.—4,361, Hill vs. Warren; dmr. to repln. to second plea sustd. and lv. to pliff. to reply over; lv. to amd. all papers and records by chg. name of deft. to Julia C. Warren.—4,389, Wells vs. Lomax; lv. to plff. to change form of action from covenant to assumpsit.—4,794, F. Somner & Co. vs. Cyvinski; fdg. issues for garn., judgt. on fdg., condtl. judgts. vs. Figel and Theresa Schennick, garn., set aside, and suit dis. as to garn.—In re petn. of Myron H. Church and wife to adopt George Kuhnert; dec. of adoption and chg. of name.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Est. Stephen T. Kingsford; ord. as signed by Judge compounding desp. clms. vs. Edward T. Martin and giving release to said Martin for same.—Est. Charles Draeger; ptnersp. apprs. apptd.—Est. Julia Riley; citn. vs. admr. ret. Jan. 8.—Est. August Inderrieden; apprs. appts. to make est. for supl. awd. for posthumous child.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE MORAN—413, Nicholas Ritzman, implicated in manslaughter; motion for new trial overruled and 30 days allowed to file bill of exceptions; sentenced on verdict to eight years in the penitentiary.—531, H. J. Vincelet, petit larceny; plea of guilty and sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.—539, "Clemm" Klein, robbery; tried by the court; finding guilty; motion for a new trial granted.—486, Nellie Adams and Maggie O'Brien, larceny; motion for new trial overruled; Adams sentenced to four years in the penitentiary; O'Brien five years to the House of Good Shepherd.—The grand jury entered 18 indictments.

JUDGE GARY—623, William Nixon, false pretenses; sentenced to the House of Correction and to restore $4 to prosecuting witness.—509, Daniel L. Hill and John McKenna, assault to rob; motion for a new trial overruled; exceptions taken by defendants and 30 days allowed to file bill of exceptions; sentenced to six years each in the penitentiary.—605, Joseph Dorn, robbery; motion for new trial continued to Jan. 12.—689, Mary Kelly et al.; scire facias suit dismissed at defendant's cost by agreement.—856, City vs. George P. Braun, doing business as commission-merchant without a license; submitted to court on agreed statement of facts; finding guilty, fined $25 and costs, and appealed.—860, City vs. Lyman & Giddings, doing business as real-estate agents without a license; same order.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Jan. 15, when motions will be heard.
JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's call.
JUDGE SMITH—Trial call term Nos. 9,384, [illegible], 9,940, 9,950. No. 9,880, Thatcher vs. Ford, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 8,983, 8,995, 8,999, 9,001, 9,003, 9,011, 9,023, [illegible]. No case on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 9,268, 9,284, 9,300, 9,362, 9,383, 9,396. No case on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday call of January calendar.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 135 and 302. No. 282, Porter vs. Seeberger, on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 3,674, 3,498, 3,678, 3,500, 3,680, 3,682. No. 3,536, Stevenson vs. Lyenberger, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions. Tuesday Nos. 3, 39, 48. No. 46, Kelly vs. Cole, on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions. Tuesday set cases, term Nos. 400 (Union Mutual Life-Ins. Co. vs. Freer Stone Mfg. Co.) and 2,126 (Voss vs. Voss).
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Gen. No. 4,118, city special assessments, and Gen. Nos. 4,192, 4,209.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Call of claim-docket.
JUDGE GARDNER—(Criminal Court)—Will take up cases from Judge Moran's calendar.
JUDGE HAWES—(Criminal Court)—Will take up cases from Judge Gary's calendar.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The following were the proceedings in the State Supreme Court today:

The People ex rel. vs. Lee. Motion to dismiss [illegible] served until final hearing.
Flagg vs. Walker. Same order.
Bentley vs. O'Brien. Fourteen days given appellant to file brief and abstracts.
Blake vs. The People. Time extended to 12th inst. to file brief and abstracts.

Good Advice—Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for a cough or cold.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Having severed our connection with J. T. Lester & Co., we take pleasure in announcing that we have formed a connection with

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Is invited to Chicago Car Trust Six Per Cents. They unite the elements of Good Security, Good Interest, and substantial guarantees against fluctuation in value.

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We have this day entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general Grain and Provision Commission business under the firm name of Hamill & Brine.

CHAS. D. HAMILL,
GEO. J. BRINE,
154 Washington-st.

Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1884.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 18.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share will be payable Feb. 15, 1884, at the office of the company in Boston, to stockholders of record Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business. Transfer books will be closed Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business and reopened Jan. 19, 1884. The National Bank of Commerce in New York, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago.

GEORGE L. GOODWIN,
Assistant Treasurer, 95 Milk-st., Boston.

BOSTON MERCHANTS' DINNER.

An Immediate Reduction of the Tariff Wanted.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 5.—The annual dinner of the Boston Merchants' Association occurred tonight at the Hotel Vendome, and was a notable event. There were present a large number of the "solid men of Boston," and representatives from nearly every branch of New England commerce. The discussion which followed the post-prandial exercises was confined mainly to the question of a National Bankruptcy law and the tariff.

The principal speech of the evening was made by Senator Hoar, who expressed himself as strongly in favor of a National Bankruptcy act, based upon the Lowell bill, and he was warmly applauded.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, also ably discussed the same point in the same general manner. On the question of a bankruptcy law there was no opposition of opinion as to its desirability in the expressions of Congressmen Ranney, Morse, Collins, and Russell, but Messrs. Ranney and Morse differed widely in regard to the possibility of its enactment. Mr. Ranney believes that it will become a party question, while Mr. Morse was equally certain that it will not be so treated.

In regard to the tariff, Mr. Ranney and Mr. Russell were opposed to any change, but Messrs. Morse and Collins and J. W. Candler agreed that there should be *an immediate reduction of duties* if the manufacturers of New England are to be maintained. There seems to be among those present a *preponderance of feeling that some important changes should be made.*

PAYING OFF BLAINE.

Globe-Democrat: Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, implored Mr. Blaine, while the latter was Speaker, to make him Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Blaine declined, and gave the place to another man.

A year or two later the Cincinnati Convention came along. Mr. Cessna was a delegate. "I want to be Chairman of the Committee on Rules," said Mr. Cessna to the anti-Blaine men in Cincinnati, "and if I don't beat Blaine you may take my head for a foot-ball."

Cessna was made Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and in that capacity made a report to the effect that after any State had cast its vote for President that vote could not be changed until after the result of the whole ballot had been announced. Very few in the convention saw the import of this rule when it was reported and adopted, but it, and it alone, beat James G. Blaine as a Presidential nominee.

The original plan of the Blaine men was to force a nomination on the first ballot—to get enough changes from complimentaries to Blaine to make the latter's nomination certain before the result was announced. The Cessna rule stopped all that. The stampede to Blaine could not be started, and Blaine was beaten.

"I guess," said Mr. Cessna, as he witnessed the operation of his own scheme, "Jim Blaine is not much ahead of me now."

Where Others Fail.

The merits of Athlophoros as a specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia are best proved by the fact that it cures when other treatment fails. Says Mr. S. G. Thompson, of New Haven: "For twelve years I have been a sufferer from Rheumatic Neuralgia, which attacked me suddenly without warning, destroying all hope of sleep or rest. I have tried hundreds of remedies. With the exception of Athlophoros not one of them afforded me the slightest benefit. It has done me more good than all the other remedies combined."

BUSINESS.

The Produce Markets Nearly Paralyzed by the Weather, but Were Generally Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States for the last two Saturdays were:

	Jan. 5.	Dec. 29.
New York	$121,223,684	$113,279,465
Boston	10,761,986	9,984,185
Chicago	7,645,804	7,501,012
Philadelphia	9,160,674	7,467,336
New Orleans	3,189,409	2,233,356
St. Louis	2,806,240	2,838,074
Baltimore	2,341,467	1,850,256
San Francisco	1,222,114	2,770,173
Totals	$158,971,448	$147,952,857

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 50c premium.
Boston, 12@17c premium.
St. Louis, 50c.
Cincinnati, 50c premium buying, 75c selling.
New Orleans, par.

Business of all sorts at the banks was very dull Saturday—quite in contrast with that of Friday. The extreme cold no doubt had its effect, but there is apparently no buoyancy to general trade. Eastern exchange was strong at 50c premium per $1,000. There was a large demand from various quarters, and the supply was restricted by the small shipments of goods to the East. Foreign bills were steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: The financial events of last week were not of prime importance, although as parts of its history they demand a brief notice. It may be said, moreover, that they had little effect upon prices, the marked change for the better visible toward the close being traceable to more potent and broader reasons. Nothing could exceed the gloom with which the old year went out and the new came in, and when the board returned to work Wednesday morning the outlook was about as discouraging as it well could be. Nor, at first, did anything occur to better matters. The Oregon & Transcontinental report, which had been so eagerly looked for, turned out on publication to be no report at all, but a mere schedule of figures, the object of which seemed to show what assets the company ought to have, rather than what it did have. Nor were the Western railroad troubles in any more satisfactory state. The tripartite treaty was of course a fixed fact, but whether the other roads, especially Burlington & Quincy, would sign or fight, was as doubtful as ever; nor, in fact, is the question settled yet, the whole matter having been laid over to the 17th inst., though there are encouraging indications that an amicable understanding will be arrived at, and that even should nothing be done in this direction rates will be sustained. Mr. Villard's resignation from the Northern Pacific Railroad having been fully expected, had no effect upon prices, but was simply treated by the street as a topic of comment and gossip. The unexpectedly brilliant report of Missouri Pacific and the semi-official utterances that Louisville & Nashville in its next statement will show that it has transacted an exceedingly profitable business, equal to 6 per cent upon the stock, it is said, gave great strength to both those stocks later in the week, and by sympathy to the rest of the list. The feature of the week, however, was the turn for the better in prices and the decided improvement in the tone of speculation observable Friday and Saturday. A number of factors combined to produce the result, chief among them being the great sums of money seeking investment, the belief that liquidation has run its course and that there are no more bubbles to burst, the fact that many stocks are selling below their real value, and the evidence that the business of the country is in an exceedingly healthful condition and shows promise of improvement, as is indicated by the betterment of the iron interests. In addition, commission brokers reported a growing demand for stocks from outside customers, and it is known that considerable amounts have been quietly bought for a week or two for foreign account. Of course the whole movement may end in a fizzle, as it has done so many times before, though the conditions for a sustained advance are unquestionably more favorable than they have been in months.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Jan. 5.	Last—Jan. 4.
Canada Pacific	3,200	57¼	56¼	57¼	56¾
Canada Southern	3,275	53	51½	52¾	52¼
Central Pacific	2,945	66½	65½	66¼	66
Chicago & Alton	100	134	134	134	135½
C., B. & Q.	3,175	122¾	122¼	122¾	121
C., C., C & I.	100	67½	67½	67½	66
Den. & Rio Grande	1,500	25¾	25	25½	24¾
Del. & Hudson	430	105½	105½	105½	105
D. L. & W.	54,010	118	*116	116⅞	117⅛
Erie	14,300	28⅜	27	28⅛	27¾
do seconds	......	92	92	92	91¾
E Tenn & Ga	300	6½	6½	6½	......
do pfd	300	12½	12	12½	......
I., B. & W.	400	19½	19	19½	18
Illinois Central	635	133½	133½	133½	......
Jersey Central	510	86¾	86½	86½	86⅜
Kansas & Texas	3,100	23¼	22⅞	23	22¼
L. E. & W.	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	18¾
Lake Shore	18,875	97⅜	95½	97¼	95⅞
Louis. & Nash.	22,125	47¼	45¾	47	46
Manhattan	100	42	42	42	......
Mem. & Chas.	100	35	35	35	......
Michigan Central	2,500	90	87	90	87
Minn. & St. L.	200	18¼	18	18	......
do pfd	450	35¼	34	35¼	......
Mobile & Ohio	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	......
Morris & E.	20	124	124	124	......
Missouri Pacific	13,225	91	88¾	90¾	89⅛
Mut. Union Tel.	100	16½	16½	16½	......
Nashville & C.	600	56	56	56	......
N. Y. Central	10,130	114⅝	113½	114⅝	113¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
do pfd	2,005	20	20	20	......
Nor. & W. pfd	320	41	40¾	41	......
Northern Pacific	3,825	26¾	25⅜	26¼	25⅜
do pfd	19,730	56¾	55	56½	55¼
Northwestern	6,000	118⅝	117⅛	118¼	118
do pfd	730	146⅜	146	146	146¼
Ohio Central	1,005	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
Ohio & Miss.	7,000	24¾	24	24¾	22⅞
Ont. & West.	1,100	15½	15⅛	15½	16
O. Ry. & N. Co.	3,384	103½	101	103	100¼
O. Transcon.	41,475	34¼	32	34	32½
Pacific Mail	4,330	43⅞	42⅛	43⅝	42⅜
P. P. C. Co.	300	115½	115	115½	......
Reading	15,900	58¾	56¾	58⅝	56⅜
Rich. & Dan. term.	1,700	31	29⅞	30⅜	......
Roch. & Pitts.	435	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞
Rock Island	410	116⅝	116½	116⅝	......
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	115	41	41	41	......
St. Paul	49,450	93⅞	92¾	93¾	93¾
do pfd	1,030	116	115½	115¾	116½
St. Paul & O.	2,100	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	33⅞
do pfd	1,300	95	94	95	94
St. P. M. & M.	600	98¼	97½	98	97
Texas Pacific	6,110	19¼	18¾	19¼	18¾
Union Pacific	77,930	75	72¼	74¾	73⅝
Wabash	1,430	19½	19¼	19½	18¾
do pfd	2,800	32	30¾	31½	30⅞
Western Union	8,100	76⅛	75	76	75½

Total sales of stocks today, 421,600 shares.
Bank statement—Reserve increase, $1,463,000.
*Delaware, Lackawanna & Western ex-dividend 2 per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	129¾	Fargo	107
American	91½	United States	57½

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	100	St. P. & S. C. 1st	115
4½s	114¼	Texas Pacific l. g.	45
4s, new	123¾	Texas Pacific R. G.	75½
Pacific 6s, '95s	128	U. Pacific 1st	113¼
C. Pac 1sts	111	Union Pacific l. g.	108½
Erie 2ds	92	U. P. s. fund	117
L. & W. (ofd)	104		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	75	Tennessee 6s, new	36¼
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	110	Virginia con.. ex-m. c.	38
Tennessee 6s, old	36¾	Virginia defd	8

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Money market easy, 1½@2½; closed offered 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, dull, 482½; sterling exchange, demand, 485.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 5.—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 5—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 137½; Pennsylvania Central, 60⅝; New York Central, 117; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 30.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Rentes 78f 82½c.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—American railway securities have been quiet and somewhat weaker. Denver & Rio Grande common, Lake Shore, and Wabash have fallen 1 per cent; Ohio & Mississippi, Oregon & California, and St. Louis & San Francisco preferred 2. Louisville & Nashville advanced ½.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Spanish gold, 227. Exchange quiet; on United States 60 days, Gold, 8¼@8¾ premium; do short sight, 9¼@9½; London, 18¼@19½; Paris, 4@4½.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were slow Saturday and steadier, but averaged stronger. There was little besides local trading, the cold weather placing a bar if not an embargo on business with the outside world. But it also made receipts of produce small, and that tended to strength, though operators knew pretty well that the suspended movement is likely to show in an increase of receipts to more than the average soon after the storm blockade is over. It is probable, however, that the freight situation had something to do with the fact of firmer tone. The railroads carrying property East had received official permission to cut to 20c on grain to New York, and through room to Liverpool was offered so freely at 35½, as to suggest the possibility of a material increase in the export movement of grain and hog products. The early rumor (unfounded) that Gladstone is dead, also fostered strength in an indirect way, especially in wheat.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK PER BRL.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
January	$ 14.35	$ ...... @	$14.52½
February	14.47½	14.47½@14.62½	14.75
March	14.65	14.72½@14.80	14.75
April	14.85	...... @	14.95
May	14.97½	14.97½@15.12½	15.07½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

January	$ 8.80	$ 8.80 @ 8.80	$ 8.80
February	8.87½	8.90 @ 8.97½	8.95
March	8.97½	9.05 @ 9.07½	9.05
May	9.20	9.22½@ 9.30	9.27½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash.	$ 7.30	$ 7.40 @ 7.45	$ 7.40
January	7.30	7.40 @ 7.45	7.40
February	7.37½	7.42½@ 7.47½	7.47½
March	7.50	7.55 @ 7.57½	7.57½
May	7.70	7.75 @ 7.77½	7.77½

WHEAT.

No. 2 red cash	$ *97	$ ....@....	$ *97
No. 3 red	*90	....@....	*90
No. 2 spring	94¼	94¼@ 94¼	94⅞
No. 3 spring	77	....@....	77
January	94¼	94⅛@ 94⅞	94⅞
February	95⅛	95 @ 95⅝	95⅝
May	1.02¾	1.02 @ 1.02⅝	1.02⅝

CORN.

No. 2 cash	57¾	57¼@ 57¾	57⅞
Rejected	*43	44½@ 46	46
January	57¼	57 @ 57⅞	57¾
February	56⅞	56¾@ 57⅞	57
May	59⅝	59⅝@ 60⅛	60⅛

OATS.

No. 2 mixed	33¼	33¼@ 33⅝	33⅝
January	33½	33⅜@ 33⅞	33⅞
February	33⅞	33⅞@ 34	34
March	34	....@ 34¼	34¼
May	37⅞	37⅞@ 38¼	38

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding date last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1884.	Receipts 1883.	Shipments 1884.	Shipments 1883.
Flour, brls	11,910	12,711	11,609	20,128
Wheat, bu	38,687	62,439	18,985	10,580
Corn, bu	90,146	162,709	42,910	161,009
Oats, bu	30,658	78,711	32,698	77,842
Rye, bu	11,629	6,819	485	2,849
Barley, bu	24,385	29,080	20,814	29,059
Grass-seed, lbs	97,738	344,478	77,898	112,285
Flaxseed, lbs	112,000	278,710	127,900	452,558
Broom-corn, lbs	12,000	64,000	44,518	45,618
Cured meats, lbs	367,200	372,540	1,198,450	3,565,631
Canned meats, cases	......	26	1,205	1,048
Dressed meats, lbs	......	44,500	330,852	688,583
Beef, tcs	......	......	64	120
Beef, brls	......	......	644	745
Pork, brls	......	375	940	475
Lard, lbs	163,630	71,400	900,245	1,376,077
Cheese, lbs	73,730	65,428	46,450	58,610
Butter, lbs	106,576	127,622	108,195	180,385
Dressed hogs, No	25	400	557	156
Live hogs, No	13,611	26,634	6,462	3,379
Cattle, No	7,018	6,909	2,975	4,710
Sheep, No	3,033	2,623	2,169	1,036
Hides, lbs	228,325	94,410	244,810	270,050
Wool, lbs	56,418	30,055	53,920	85,189
Coal, tons	7,510	11,900	1,357	1,349
Lumber, m ft	230	576	270	1,417
Shingles, m	......	100	......	......
Salt, brls	5,282	2,513	912	3,375

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 3 cars No. 2 red wheat, 25 cars No. 2 spring, 6 cars lower grades do (34 wheat); 74 cars contract corn, 40 cars new mixed, 42 cars low grades do (156 corn); 15 cars No. 2 oats, 9 cars rejected do; 8 cars rye; 4 cars barley. Total, 226 cars, or about 125,000 bu. Inspected out: 500 bu wheat, 5,525 bu corn, 1,083 bu oats, 1,114 bu rye.

Fairbank & Co.'s circular gives the following estimate of stocks of lard at various points in the United States Dec. 31, 1883 and 1882:

Stocks at—	1883.	1882.
Cincinnati, O.	13,000	11,500
Circleville, O.	600	1,250
Xenia, O.	1,200	1,100
New York	21,923	27,314
Indianapolis, Ind.	2,800	6,000
Boston, Mass.	3,800	3,000
Louisville, Ky.	12,000	10,000
Baltimore, Md.	3,000	2,500
Nashville, Tenn.	1,700	1,100
Philadelphia, Pa.	650	750
Detroit, Mich.	900	375
Chicago	86,684	37,195
Council Bluffs, Ia.	1,000	3,500
Des Moines, Ia.	1,724	1,200
Sioux City, Ia.	1,300	1,290
Dubuque, Ia.	4,500	......
Kansas City, Mo.	1,500	2,500
St. Joseph, Mo.	2,950	2,750
St. Louis, Mo.	9,800	4,300
Milwaukee, Wis.	8,500	7,000
Total, all points	187,170	135,540

Reports from 860 points in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Dakota were received in answer to three questions. To the first, "What proportion of fat hogs have gone forward?" 71 points reported ⅛@¼, 537 points ½@¾, and 252 points all. In reply to the second question, 673 points reported that hogs have sold as close as during the winter of 1882, and 167 points that they have not. In relation to the probable run of hogs for January and February 142 points report that it would be good, 141 that it would be fair, and 510 that it would be poor.

The following estimates are furnished for stocks of lard at Liverpool and on the Continent of Europe at the dates named:

	Dec. 31, 1883.	Dec. 31, 1882.	Dec. 31, 1881.
Liverpool	22,000	13,000	14,000
Other British ports	3,000	2,000	4,000
Hamburg	13,000	5,000	4,000
Bremen	5,500	1,000	3,000
Konigsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Copenhagen	7,500	4,000	7,000
Berlin	3,000	500	No rep't
Manheim, Amsterdam, Rotterdam	800	1,000	500
Antwerp	3,500	16,000	3,000
Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles	12,000	6,000	7,000
Mediterranean	2,800	1,000	1,000
Estimated afloat to Europe	25,000	32,000	49,000
Total	97,600	81,500	92,500

From another source the following figures on the same subject were obtained:

	Jan. 1, 1884.	Dec. 1, 1883.	Jan. 1, 1882.
Hamburg	25,000	10,000	6,000
Bremen	2,500	7,000	2,000
Stettin	4,000	800	1,500
Antwerp	5,000	2,000	20,000
Havre	7,000	6,000	10,000
Total	43,500	25,800	39,500

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—825 sacks springs on private terms; 1,250 sacks low grades, partly at $2.75. Total about 1,400 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—2 cars bran at $13.50; 11 cars cars middlings at $13.75@18.50.

WINTER WHEAT—1 car rejected red at 87c; 3 cars by sample at 94½@95c for No. 3 red free on board cars. Total about 2,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—9 cars No. 2 at 94¼@95¼c; 5 cars by sample at 80@86c for No. 3 on track and 87c free on board cars. Total about 7,000 bu.

CORN—39 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 57¼@57¾c; 42 rejected at 44½@46½c; 11 cars new mixed at 51@53½c; 97 cars by sample at 47@51c for rejected. Total about 94,000 bu.

OATS—8 cars No. 2 at 33¼@33⅝c; 31 cars by sample at 34@35c for No. 2 on track and 34½@35½c free on board cars. Total about 40,000 bu.

RYE—6 cars No. 2 at 5 ½c; 2 cars by sample at 53@55½c for rejected. Total about 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—1 car No. 2 at 62c; 2 cars No. 3 at 45c; 3 cars No. 4 at 40@42c; 10 cars by sample at 40c for No. 5, 43c for No. 4, and 53c for No. 3 free on board cars. Total about 10,000 bu.

MESS PORK—No sales reported.

LARD—500 tcs at $8.80.

COOPERAGE—No sales reported.

MEATS—500 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 10½c; 50 boxes Staffordshire sides at 8c; 50 boxes long ribs at 8c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—A limited business was doing at nominally steady prices. The receipts were extremely light, as were also the shipments. We continue to quote: Creamery, fancy, 35@36c; do common to choice, 28@32c; dairy, fancy, 26@28c; dairy, choice, 23@24c; dairy, fair to good, 18@21c; common grades, 14@16c; packing stock, 10@10½c; inferior, 8@9c; grease, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—Remains dull, the cold weather preventing shipments. Prices were nominally steady as follows: Full cream, cheddar, 12¾@13c; cream, flat, two in a box, 13c; flat, slightly skimmed, 8¼@9¼c; skim, common to fair, 7½@8c; low grades, 2@5c; Young America, 13¼@14c.

EGGS—Were dull at 25@26c for fresh laid and very little doing.

GREEN FRUITS—The cold weather seriously interferes with any considerable movement and the market is quoted dull at the following prices: Apples, per brl, $2.00@3.50; pears, California winter Nellis, per box, $3.20; pears, Easter Buerre, $2.60; pears, Bell, $2.50; oranges, Florida, per box, $3.25@4.50; Valencias, per case, $6.50@7.50; Jamaicas, $6.00@7.00; grapes, Malaga, 35-lb brl, $8.50@9.00; grapes, Catawba, per lb, 3@4c; lemons, per box, $5.50@6.50.

GROCERIES—The market was without perceptible change. The few orders received were placed at the annexed prices: Coffee—Java, 20@27c; Maricaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 14@14½c; Rio, fancy, 15@15½c; Rio, prime to choice, 13¾@14½c; Rio, common to good, 12@13c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 8½c; standard granulated, 8¼@8⅜c; standard A, 7¾@7⅞c; extra C, 7@7¼c; yellow, 6@6¾c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6½c; Louisiana, 5¼@6c.

HIDES—The market is unchanged, the receipts and shipments being moderately large. We quote: Light green salted, 8½c; heavy cows, 8@8½c; green salted calf, 12½c; bulls, 6½@7c; dry salted, 11c; No. 2 dry salted, 9c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@15c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 25@33c; damaged No. 2, 6½c. Branded and horn-looked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—But little trading was done in this line. Prices were generally steady: Carbon, 175 test, 10½c; carbon, 150 test, 10¼c; snow-white, 150 test, 13c; Wisconsin test, p. w., 10½c; Wisconsin test w. w., 13c; Elaine, 19c; Eocene, 17c; lard, extra, 70c; lard, No. 1, 55c; lard, No. 2, 50c; linseed, raw, 54c; linseed, boiled, 57c; whale winter, 72c; sperm, $1.35; miners', 50@52c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 37c.

POTATOES—Dull at 35@40c per bu on track.

TALLOW—Steady at 7½@7¾c for No. 1 city and 7@7¼c for do country.

WHISKY—Was unchanged, distillers' finished goods being based on $1.15.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,707	6,465	1,062
Tuesday	2,137	3,525	900
Wednesday	4,384	4,580	2,359
Thursday	6,469	11,382	5,034
Friday	6,883	13,611	3,036
Saturday	1,500	5,000	50
Total	25,079	44,743	14,454
Same week in 1883	24,276	120,136	6,866
Week ending Dec. 29	27,559	85,587	9,622
Shipments—			
Monday	2,411	5,980	1,033
Tuesday	......	......	......
Wednesday	2,563	5,951	1,587
Thursday	3,109	7,490	2,131
Friday	2,858	6,462	2,169
Total	10,941	25,883	6,920

The intensely cold weather of the last few days caused great suffering among the live stock in transit, and among the hogs the mortality was severe.

During the week there was a considerable advance in prices of live stock. Cattle moved up 15@25c, hogs 40@50c, and sheep 25c. All the markets were fairly active throughout, and nothing was left over in first hands.

Last week's receipts of hogs were the smallest for any week within the last three years. They averaged only about 7,300 head. The remarkably light run is explained in part by the extreme depression characterizing the market throughout the week ending with Dec. 29, and partly by the interruption to freight traffic occasioned by snow blockades and the cold weather.

CATTLE—The receipts continuing light, prices of shipping grades underwent a further considerable advance during the last week. In addition to a steadily good demand for New York, Boston, and intermediate points there were liberal purchases by exporters, and anything that could safely be sent forward met with quick sales at gradually hardening prices. While the offerings did not include anything better than second-class the average quality was better than for some time previous. Sales to shippers ranged from $4.25@6.65 for very common to choice steers. Dressed-beef shippers who were actively engaged all the week bought principally at $4.50@5.75, while shippers of live cattle paid $5.00@6.00 for the bulk of their purchases. The absence of extra beeves caused no serious inconvenience, as there was practically no call for that class. A few of the right kind would no doubt have found buyers at from $7.00@7.25.

Butchers' stock was in good demand throughout and sold at stronger prices. Butchers and canners were both free buyers, and as there was not enough suitable stock to go around the market steadily gained in strength. Closing sales were mostly at $3.25@4.00 for cows, at $3.00@3.75 for bulls, and at $4.50@4.75 for steers. Choice cows sold as high as $4.50@4.75, and a few fat bulls reached as high figures. Scrub lots were dull at $2.25@2.75. Veals continue scarce at $4.00@7.75.

Only a small business was done in the stocker market. This was not so much from a lack of demand as from a lack of supplies. Very few suitable lots were received and sales were scarcely numerous enough to give any fair idea of market values. The market, however, has lost nothing in firmness, and we quote common to prime stockers at $3.50@4.25, and common to good feeders at $4.25@4.75. Friday there were three sales of Eastern dairy calves at $10.50, $12.00, and $14.00 per head.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 7.00@7.25
Choice beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	6.50@6.75
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.85@6.25
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.65
Butchers' stock—Poor to fair steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.75
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.00@7.50
Milch cows	30.00@55.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 30 lbs for stags. Dead hogs sell at 1½c per lb for weights of 100 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—The smallness of the receipts of hogs for the last week was a surprise to every one in the trade. A large run was not looked for, but perhaps there was no one who did not expect to see the arrivals reach at least double their actual proportions. After giving due weight to the effect the recent depression would naturally have on the receipts, and taking into account the interruption to freight traffic occasioned by the snow-storms and the intensely cold weather of the last few days, still the dwindling away in the supply to a number but little in excess of the average *daily* receipts of a month ago would not seem to be fully accounted for. Packers have continued to act very badly. Not more than a third of the houses have been running at all, and those on a greatly reduced scale. Fortunately for sellers there was an active shipping demand. It enabled them to gain an advance of 40@50c, most of which has taken place since Tuesday.

There was a good demand Saturday and the meagre supply was exhausted at strong Friday's prices, or at $5.15@5.80 for poor to prime droves averaging from 140 to 215 lbs, and at $5.20@6.25 for inferior mixed to assorted heavy. A few choice light reached $5.90. Culls sold at $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP—There was a marked increase in the receipts of sheep, but there was an active demand throughout, and prices averaged higher than for the previous week. They were strongest early in the week, the later feeling being bearish. The market closed at $3.00@3.75 for inferior to common, at $4.00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice. A load of extra sold Thursday at $6.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—HOGS—The market was very quiet, the arrivals few, and buyers scarce, the intense cold delaying them, and the few present found it more profitable keeping the stoves warm than trading in the face of such bitter weather. Values were nearly nominal, there being no transfers of sufficient importance to base quotations upon.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 5.—Under the influence of the extreme cold, and it being the last day of the week, the entire live stock market has been nominal. Nothing was done except some small sales to butchers. The receipts were extremely light.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; consigned through, 192 cars; active, firm, and higher; extra steers, $6.40@6.65; good to choice steers, $5.70@6.15 light butchers', $4.70@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000; consigned through, 13 cars; fairly active and a shade higher; fair to good Western, $4.15@4.80; choice to fancy, $4.90@5.25; Canada lambs, $6.25@6.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,500; consigned through, 138 cars; dull and lower; about all sold; good to choice Yorkers, $5.85@6.00; light mixed, $5.60@5.75; pigs, $5.25@5.50.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 370 head; supply light but market firm; native steers, 1,110 to 1,350 lbs, $5.25@5.35; others unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,900 head; steady; $5.15@5.70, mainly $5.50@5.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 88 head; steady for good; natives, 83 lbs, $3.24.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 5.—HOGS—Demand active, and prices have advanced; common and light, $4.40@5.60; packing and butchers', $5.70@6.40; receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 755 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—1:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 38s; long clear steady at 39s 6d; short clear steady at 41s. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, steady at 76s; Western steady at 64s.

CHEESE—American choice, steady at 65s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 3½d; old mixed steady at 5s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 8s 5d@8s 1d; spring, 8s@8s 6d; California, 8s 4d@8s 8d; club, 8s 9d@9s 1d. Corn, 5s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 65s. Lard, 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 11,300 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Old Western mixed, 5s 5d; new Western mixed, 5s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 40s; do short clear, 41s 6d.

COMMON ROSIN—4s 6d@4s 9d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s 6d@29s.

BUTTER—United States, good, 83s; do finest, 110s.

LONDON, Jan. 5—5 p.m.—SUGAR—Muscovado, afloat, 18s 3d@18s 9d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—7¾@7⅞d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 5.—PETROLEUM—22½@22¾f.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—SUGAR—Market opened more active, but soon relapsed, owing to unfavorable news from the United States; various parcels of new centrifugal, mostly deliverable on coast, sold on the basis of 6@7¼ reals gold per arrobe; stocks in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 11,000 boxes, 32,750 bags, 20,800 hhds; receipts of week, 350 boxes, 1,600 bags, 3,700 hhds; exports for week, 400 bags, 2,100 hhds—all to the United States. The stock of molasses is only 300 hhds. The strike of the cartmen is doing considerable damage to business. The wharves are full of provisions, which owners are unable to remove, and vessels are compelled to stop discharging.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, $39.50@39.75 currency per cwt. Jerked beef nominal at 43@44 reals currency per arrobe; trade is expected to improve soon, owing to the small number of arrivals expected in February and March; last week receipts amounted to 17,000 quintals; imports into Cuba last year amounted to 470,000 quintals. Hams—American sugar-cured, $50.50@54.00 currency per quintal for Northern and $64.00@65.00 for Southern. Lard—In kegs, $55.00@35.75 currency per quintal; tins, $37.75@40.75.

POTATOES—$7.75@8.00 currency per brl.

TALLOW—$27.75@27.50 currency per quintal.

WAX—Yellow, $12.50@14.75 gold per arrobe.

EMPTY HOGSHEADS—$4.25 gold.

LUMBER—Quiet.

SHOOKS—Quiet.

WHITE NAVY BEANS—33@33¼ reals currency per arrobe.

CHEWING TOBACCO—$58.00@60.00 currency per quintal.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 12@12¼ reals currency per arrobe.

HOOPS—Quiet.

FREIGHTS—Better demand for United States; loading Havana for United States, per hhd sugar, $2.25@2.50 currency; from ports on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States, per hhd sugar, $2.75@3.00.

BUTTER—Superior American $61.00@65.00 currency per quintal.

FLOUR—$31.00@32.00 currency per brl for American.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—12 m.—Wheat dull and heavy; California declined 2d. Corn firm at 5s 5d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet. To arrive—Wheat and corn dull. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent dull. Corn in moderate demand. Pork, 65s. Lard, 45s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, firmer at 40s; short clear, 41s 6d. Tallow, 41s. Cheese, 65s. Beef, 106s.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; California, 8s 5d@8s 8d; spring, 8s 8d. Corn stiff at 5s 5d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—COTTON—Firm; futures barely steady; January, 10.64c; February, 10.79c; March, 11.95c; April, 11.10c; May, 11.24c; June, 11.37c; July, 11.48c; August, 11.57c; September, 11.21c; October, 10.82c; November, 10.72c.

FLOUR—Weak; receipts, 16,000 brls; exports, 3,800 bu; super State Western, $2.80@3.30.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spot lots firm; options opened ¼@⅛c lower, afterwards ruled stronger, and advanced ¾@⅞c, closing firm; receipts, 8,000 bu; exports, 122,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, new, $1.07; old, $1.04½; ungraded red, 95c@$1.17; No. 3 red, $1.03@1.04½; No. 2 red, $1.10@1.13¾; ungraded white, $1.07; No. 2 red January, sales 128,000 bu at $1.09½@1.10¾, closing at $1.10¾; February, sales 1,544,000 bu at $1.11¼@1.12⅜, closing at $1.12¾; March, sales 544,000 bu at $1.13¾@1.14¼, closing at $1.14¼; April, sales 80,000 bu at $1.15¾@1.16¼, closing at $1.16¼; May, sales 1,184,000 bu at $1.17⅛@1.18¼, closing at $1.18. Corn—Spot 1@1½c higher and strong; options opened ¼@½c lower, afterwards advanced ¾@⅞c, closing firm; receipts, 20,000 bu; exports, 26,000 bu; ungraded, 54@64c; No. 3, 63@63½c; steamer, 63@64c; No. 2, 65@67½c; No. 2 January 65@65¾c, closing at 65¾c; February 65¾@67c, closing at 67c; March 67½c, closing at 67¾c; May 68@68⅝c, closing at 68⅝c. Oats a shade better; receipts, 5,500 bu; exports, 225,000 bu; mixed Western, 38@42c; white Western, 42@44c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet but steady; new, 14@27c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio firmer at 12¼@12¾c; options 5@10 points higher, but less active; sales of 4,250 bags Rio No. 7, February, 10.85c; 5,750 do March, 10.95@11.00c; 1,500 do April, 11.05@11.10c; 2,500 do May, 11.15@11.20c; 500 do June, 11.20c; 3,250 do July, 10.20@10.25. Sugar dull and lower; fair to good refining quoted at 5 15-16@6 1-16c; powdered, 8@8½c; granulated, 7¾@7 13-16c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady, and moderately active.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, $1.14¾.

TALLOW—Firm.

RESIN—Quiet but firm; $1.50@1.55.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 35@35½c.

EGGS—Western fresh stronger; 24@30c.

LEATHER—Steady and fairly active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21½@25c.

WOOL—Steady, with a fair demand; domestic fleece, 33@45c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 14@27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and moderately active; cut meats nominal; long clear middles, 8c. Lard higher; prime steam, $9.25@9.30; January, $9.18@9.20; February, $9.25@9.28; March, $9.34@9.39; April, $9.43@9.45; May, $9.50@9.55.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm.

LEAD—Firmer; common, $3.90@4.00.

Others unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn in this market opened easy and ⅛@¼c lower, at 47¾c for January, 48¼c for February, and 52½c for May, but improved gradually from these rates, as the other markets were then advancing, and finally sold up to ½@⅝c. From this there was a relapse, but late the market stiffened up again, and subsequently held this strength to the close, which was ⅜@⅝c above yesterday. Cash No. 2 mixed sold ⅛c lower, at 48c regular, and outside of a speculative demand the inquiry for it was light. Rejected and new mixed advanced, and was in shipping demand, but small offerings restricted sales. January closed at 47⅞c bid; February, 49c; May, 53⅜c; No. 2 mixed, 48@48½c; No. 2 white mixed, 49c; rejected, 45¾c. Wheat was weak at the opening, though May suffered the only loss, and that was slight, opening steady at $1.03 and selling off to $1.02⅝. But the bearish feeling was still uppermost, and as public cables were dull and heavy and later cables reported lower, the disposition among the crowd was to sell. Other markets, however, toned up, and a stronger feeling finally developed here, but trading was light at any advance, though the tone gradually became stronger and stronger, following advances elsewhere. The close was firm at the highest prices reached, and showed ⅛@½c advance over yesterday. Cash grades were firm, and the few sales made were at advances, but the amount on sale was scant and the demand very small also. Business was small in consequence. January closed at $1.02 bid; February, $1.04¼; March, $1.05@1.05¼; May, $1.10¾. Cash grades—No. 2 red, $1.01½@1.02 this and $1.02 East Side; No. 3 red, 93½c bid for C and D, 94½c for U and A. No. 4, 83c in C, 85½c bid for St. Louis; rejected, 71c bid for C, 72c for St. Louis and E, 70c asked regular; No. 2 Mediterranean, $1.0¼ in C; No. 3 do, 94c bid this and 95c East Side.

PROVISIONS—Were almost nominal, so excessively dull was the market and so little was doing. The feeling was firm and holders were generally asking higher prices. Pork was held at $14.25 for new hard side, $14.37½ for old standard, and $14.75 for new standard. Prime steam lard was salable at 8⅝c. Loose dry-salt shoulders were offered at $5.80, longs at $7.30, clear ribs at $7.40, and shorts at $7.65; loose longs sold for March at $7.30, freight 20c. Packed bacon—Longs, 8@8¼c, clear ribs 8¼c, and shorts at 8¾c. Hams, 12@12½c for plain sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon, 9¼@9¾c. Beef—Extra mess, $11.00@13.00 per brl; $7.00@7.50 per half brl; dried, 14@15c; selected, 16c per lb.

TALLOW—7@7½c for prime and strictly prime in oil-barrels; do irregular-pack, ¼c less; No. 2, 6⅝@6¾c; grease tallow, 6@6½c; grease, 4½@5¾c for brown; 5@5½c for yellow; 5¼@6½c for white.

LEAD—Dull at $3.80.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at $1.38.

BRAN—Unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $2.25.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn—Quiet market with prices steady. High mixed, 70c; No. 2 mixed and steamer yellow, 68c; steamer mixed, 65½@66c; good no grade, 59@62c. Oats quiet, but steady. No. 1 white, 45c; No. 2 white, 42½@43c; No. 3 white, 41@41½c; No. 1 mixed, 41@42c; No. 2 mixed, 39@40c. At the call there was a lively demand for oats. February No. 2 white oats sold at 43⅝c; March at 43¾@44c; May at 45¼c, and cash No. 2 mixed corn for export at 68c. Sales, 121,000 bu oats, 8,000 bu corn.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Superfine, $3.00@3.25; extras, $3.50@4.50; winter patents, $6.00@6.50; spring patents, $6.50@7.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; extra prime, $13.00@13.50; mess, $15.00@16.00; prime mess, $16.00@16.50. Lard quiet and steady at 9@9½c. Live hogs, 6@6½c; dressed hogs, 7@7¼c. Hams, 12c. Beef steady and unchanged; mess, $11.50@12.00; extra mess, $12.50@13.00; extra plate, $14.00@14.50. Fresh beef dull, with prices steady; light cattle, 7¼@8½c; heavy, 9@10c; hinds, 9¼@13c; fores, 5¼@7c.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady; fresh Elgin creamery, 33@35c; Iowa, 30@31c; held, 24@27c; Northern dairy, 20@30c; Western, 15@25c; ladle, 12@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,054 brls, 4,002 sacks; corn, 14,165 bu; oats, 3,400 bu.

LEATHER—There is a quiet tone to the market at previous quotations. Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light, 21½@22c; middle, 24@25c; heavy, 24½@25c; good damaged, 21½@22½c. Common hides, light, 20½@21c; middle, 22@23½c; heavy, 23@24c; good damaged, 20½@22½c. Acid, light, 20½@21½c; middle, 22@23c; heavy, 23½@25½c; good damaged, 20½@22½c. Union-tanned, light backs, 33@35c; middle backs, 34@35½c; middle backs, heavy, 34@37½c; light crop, 30@32c; middle crop, 31½@33c; bellies, 14@14½c. There is no change in Calcutta buffalo, at 20½@21½c for light and middle and 16@19c for damaged. Rough upper unchanged at 21@27c for hemlock. Rough calfskins sell at 45@48c and finished calfskins at 80@85c. Finished leather is unchanged. No. 1 bark-tanned sheepskins, 2@45c; oak harness leather, 30@45c; hemlock, 33@37c; wax and kip, 14@19c; splits, 22@55c, as to quality; light buff, 13@16c; medium, 17@18c; heavy, 18c; grain, 11@21c.

HIDES—There is a dull tone to the trade, but prices are without material change. Receipts of foreign hides have been more liberal during the last few days, but prices are held firm for good stock. Domestic hides are in limited demand and quotations are merely nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market is quiet, but dealers are in expectation of an immediate improvement. The cold weather prevailing causes a better distribution of heavy winter goods, and stocks are being reduced. Manufacturers are in receipt of some orders, and the factories are generally running, although far from their full capacity. Prices are without material change and generally steady.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were a shade higher for No. 1 hard wheat; other grades nominally unchanged. Closing prices: No. 1 hard cash, $1.01; May, $1.09¼; No. 2 hard, cash, 89½c; No. 1 cash, 88c; May, $1.02; No. 2 cash, 88c; May, 97½c; No. 3 cash, 80c. In store, 2,719,245 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady and inactive; No. 2 winter red spot and January, $1.05¼@1.05¾; February, $1.07¾@1.08¼; March, $1.11@1.11¼; April, $1.12@1.13¼; May, $1.15¼@1.15½. Corn—Western easier and dull; mixed spot, 5½c bid; January, 59¼@60c; February, 61½@61¾c; March, 62½@63c; April, 62¾c bid; May, 65@65¼c. Oats firm; Western white, 40@42c; mixed, 38@40c; Pennsylvania, 38@42c. Rye firm at 72@73c.

HAY—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged and quiet.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed at 10@22c; creamery at 25@35c.

EGGS—Steady; fresh at 27@28c; pickled at 20@22c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee easy; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11¾@12¾c. Sugar dull; "A" soft, 7⅜c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17@1.18¼.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 18,800 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 82,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 5.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and quiet; No. 1 white, $1.04½; No. 2 do, 96c; No. 2 red, cash, $1.02½@1.04; January, $1.02½; February, $1.03¾; March, $1.05¾; May, $1.09¼; No. 3 red, 90c. Corn dull and firm; No. 2, cash or January, 54c; February, 56c; May, 60c; rejected, 48@48½c; no grade, 44c. Oats firmer; cash or January, 34¼c; May, 38c; rejected, 33¼c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; prime, cash or January, $6.00; February, $6.10; No. 2, $5.70.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, cash, $1.02¾@1.03; January, $1.03¾; February, $1.03; March, $1.05; May, $1.09¾. Corn dull, but firm; No. 2, cash or January, 54¼c; February, 55½c; May, 59¼c bid. Oats firm; No. 2, cash or January, 34¼c asked; May, 38¼c asked.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; prime, cash or January, $5.80 bid; February, $6.00 bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, none.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 5.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 hard nominal; No. 2, 94c; January, 94c; February, 94¾c; March, 95¼c; May, $1.02¾. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 57@57¼c. Oats firm; No. 2, 33c. Rye unsettled; No. 1, 63c. Barley quiet and stronger; No. 2 spring, 62c; No. 3 spring extra, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $14.40 cash or January; $14.55 February. Lard—Prime steam, $8.90 cash or January; $8.95 February. Sweet-pickled hams, 10@10½c.

HOGS—Higher; $5.10@5.75; dressed hogs higher; $6.50@6.65.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Quiet.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; barley, 5,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,700 brls; wheat, 425 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5.—FLOUR—Steady, with a moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but steady; No. 3 red, elevator, $1.01; fresh No. 2 red, $1.07; No. 2 red, January, $1.06¼@1.07¼; February, $1.08¼@1.09¼; March, $1.11¼@1.11¾; April, $1.13@1.14; May, $1.15@1.16. Corn—Options quiet, but firm; car-lots stronger; rejected mixed, 56c; do yellow, 57@58c; No. 3 mixed, 58c; No. 3 yellow, 59c; steamer white, 60c; steamer yellow, 60c; sail white, 63½c; sail yellow, 63½c; sail mixed, January, 60½@61c; February, 61¾@62½c; March, 62½@63¼c; April, 63@64½c; May, 64@67c. Oats in good demand; No. 1 white, 43½c; No. 2 white, 42@42½c; No. 3 white, 41¼@42c; No. 1 mixed, 41c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; extras, 31@32c; ice-house, 24@28c; limed, 21@23c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 5.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; cash, $1.04@1.04½; January, $1.04¼@1.04¾. Corn in good demand; 50c. Oats higher; 34¼c. Rye strong and higher; 64@66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork neglected. Lard in good demand; $8.80@8.90. Bulk meats and bacon steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 5.—**Cotton**—Future deliveries commenced selling at first call at a decline of .04@.05c, and at the end the call showed a loss of .05c for January and .07c for all later months. Then ensued a recovery of .04@.05c, but the market closed .06@.07c lower than yesterday and barely steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5.—**Cotton**—Steady; middling, 10¼c; sales, 1,100 bales; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 1,000; stock, 65,250.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 5.—**Cotton**—Steady at 10¼c; receipts, 670 bales; shipments, 1,265; stock, 113,813; sales, 1,050.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 5.—**Cotton**—Steady; middling, 10¼c; low middling, 9 15-16c; good ordinary, 9 7-16c; net receipts, 2,247 bales; exports, Great Britain, 1,900; coastwise, 25; sales, 2,300; stock, 110,310.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 5.—**Cotton**—Strong; middling, 10¼c; low middling, 9⅝c; good ordinary, 9¼c; net receipts, 6,000 bales; gross, 6,500; exports, Great Britain, 11,425; Continent, 1,500; sales, 9,000; stock, 481,148.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 5.—**Petroleum**—Dull, but firm. United certificates opened at $1.14¼, advanced to $1.14¾, and closed at $1.14⅝.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 5.—**Petroleum**—Unchanged; Standard white, 110° test, 7¾c.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 6.—**Petroleum**—Opened Saturday at $1.14¼; highest, $1.14¾; lowest, $1.14¼; closed, $1.14⅝; sales, 1,754,000 brls; clearances Friday, 6,170,000; charters, 36,071; shipments, 39,300.

Bradford, Pa., Jan. 5.—**Petroleum**—Steady; runs, Friday, 41,821 brls; shipments, 39,386; charters, 36,071; clearances, 3,558,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at $1.14¼, closed at $1.14⅝; highest price, $1.14¾; lowest, $1.14⅛.

New York, Jan. 5.—**Dry Goods**—There has been an improved volume of business, and the disposition is very strong to make liberal forwardings of all classes of cotton goods.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 5.—**Whisky**—Firm at $1.15.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 5.—**Whisky**—Firm at $1.15.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 5.—**Turpentine**—Firm at 32½c.

Police Commissioner Colton indorses St. Jacobs Oil, the wonderful pain-cure.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

EUROPEAN PLAN,

Broadway and Twenty-seventh-st., New York.

The undersigned is pleased to announce to his former patrons and others desiring first-class accommodation that he has returned to, and secured a long lease and purchased the furniture of, the above popular hotel, which, having been altered and greatly improved, is now one of the most convenient and attractive hotels in the city. The name is no longer Leland Hotel, but COLEMAN HOUSE, as formerly.

JAMES H. RODGERS, Prop.

The St. Nicholas Hotel,

NEW YORK.

This house more than fully maintains the superiority to which it owes its world-wide reputation. Table attendance and apartments are unequaled. Locality for convenience of travelers the very best.

URIAH WELCH, Proprietor.



CHICAGO SCALE CO.

2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 4 TON, $60.
4 Ton $60, Brass Box Included.
240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5.
The "Little Detective," ¼ oz. to 25 lb. $3
300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Drills, Vices & Other Articles
AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

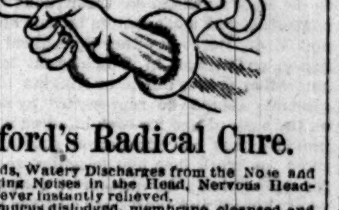


ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

CATARRH



Sanford's Radical Cure.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE

Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

"UNION" FOLDING BED,



With Woven-Wire Mattress, takes all the bedding. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 73 to 83 Erie-st., Chicago. For sale by Furniture Dealers.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Winona & Dakota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	10:00 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:15 p m
Waukesha Exp—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:15 a m	* 6:15 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:15 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	§11:30 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 4:45 p m	* 8:40 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:20 a m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:00 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, La Crosse	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, & McGregor	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Rock Island & Davenport	* 9:20 a m	* 4:30 p m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco Fast Express	b12:05 p m	d 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	c 9:10 p m	b 2:15 p m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:40 a m
Elgin Sunday	1:30 p m	10:25 a m

Reference marks: *a* Daily; *b* Daily except Sunday; *c* Daily except Saturday; *d* Daily except Monday.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m

§Daily. *Daily Except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:30 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:20 p m	* 9:30 a m
Pontiac Express	* 4:20 p m	* 9:30 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 122 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Evansville & Chicago Special	......	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	......
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:25 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	* 7:30 a m	* 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*11:05 a m	* 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	*12:15 p m	* 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs Express	*12:15 p m	* 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	*12:15 p m	* 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	*12:45 p m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	*12:45 p m	* 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	*12:45 p m	* 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:50 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:35 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	9:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train.	a11:30 p m	......

*a*Daily. *b*Daily, except Sunday. *c*Daily, except Saturday. *d*Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	‖11:00 a m	‡ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex.	§ 1:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	‡11:30 p m	* 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
(Chenoa, via Joliet	‡11:30 p m	* 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 1:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:36 a m	* 7:31 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:51 a m	* 7:31 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:21 p m	§ 9:11 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:26 p m	§ 8:01 a m
aNight Express	† 9:11 p m	§ 6:41 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	......	* 4:31 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:11 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 112 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira, Phila'phia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	* 8:20 a m / * 5:05 p m	* 3:20 p m / * 3:21 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:05 p m	* 3:21 a m
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Carry & Jamestown Express	* 8:20 a m / * 5:05 p m	* 3:20 p m / * 3:21 a m
Huntington Accommodation	* 2:45 p m	*10:10 a m

*Daily. *Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:40 a m	* 6:45 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:35 p m
Fast New York Express	* 3:30 p m	......
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:35 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 7:55 a m
aNight Express	† 9:00 p m	* 6:50 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:45 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:55 p m	* 7:25 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 3:35 p. m.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, 100 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts. (Central Standard Time.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:52 a m	* 6:47 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Fast Line	§ 8:52 p m	* 6:52 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 7:52 a m	* 6:52 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 8:52 p m	* 6:47 a m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:22 p m	* 8:45 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:52 p m	*10:47 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m
New York Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Through Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

NOTE—This Line is elegantly equipped with new Day Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, and Palace Sleeping Cars. Trains run through entire between Chicago and Suspension Bridge, connecting with New York Central, Erie, and Lackawanna & Western.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., 101 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:31 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	* 4:51 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:21 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:21 p m	......

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st. Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*12:30 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:21 p m	* 7:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Express	* 7:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Louisville, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Cincinnati & Florida Ex.	7:45 p m	7:30 a m

NOTE—The only line running Solid Trains and Pullman Palace Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and Louisville.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:37 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices at 103 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the station. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:31 a m	......
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 5:31 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	§11:31 p m	......

"West Shore Route."

NEW YORK, WEST SHORE & BUFFALO R. R.

Tickets can be purchased in Chicago, and Sleeping-Car berths reserved at 103 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Depot, corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

Atlantic Express, with through Pullman Buffet Sleeping-Cars, for New York and Boston, leaves Chicago daily at 8:40 p. m., Suspension Bridge at 3:15 p. m., Buffalo 4:40 p. m., Rochester 7:00 p. m., Syracuse 10:25 p. m., Utica 11:31 p. m., Rotterdam Junction 3:15 a. m., arriving in New York at 9:10 a. m. and in Boston at 9:37 a. m.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

L. C. Walbridge, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Charles B. Thompson, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

The Hon. S. S. Vaughn, of Ashland, Wis., is at the Tremont.

W. Butler Duncan, President, of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific.

John Porteous, General Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is at the Palmer.

A. J. Leith, President of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. Hugh Brady Wilkins, a member of the staff of Gov. Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, is at the Leland. He leaves today for Omaha to act as "best man" for Russell Harrison, a son of Senator Ben Harrison, of Indiana, who will be married in that city Wednesday.

IN GENERAL.

At the meeting of Court Benevolence, No. 30, I. O. F., Saturday night the following officers were installed: J. J. Crowley, C. R.; John Hackett, V. C. R.; Richard Cronin, Recording Secretary; J. J. Hennessey, Financial Secretary; A. S. Bennett, Treasurer; Representative to State High Court, R. M. Figg.

An inquest was held in the case of Dennis Ford, who died Saturday from the effects of injuries received the night previous at the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, where he was run over by a horse and sleigh driven by some unknown man. The jury found that the accident was due to the carelessness of the driver.

Mr. Thomas L. Grenier, proprietor and manager of the Lyceum Theatre, states that the damage done his house by the burning of Kennedy Bros.' bakery on Desplaines street yesterday morning is but very trifling, consisting only of a few broken windows, and that the performances in the theatre will not suffer any interruption.

The ex-members of the Fire Department who still retain their membership in the Firemen's Benevolent Association, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Engine-House No. 13 for the purpose of electing representatives to look after their interests with the association. The ex-members are entitled to one representative from each of the three divisions of the city, and the election resulted in the choice of the following: P. Kipley, South Side; D. Healy, West Side; L. J. Walsh, North Side. The annual meeting will be held at Engine-House No. 13 at 8 p. m. Jan. 15.

ORIGIN OF MAN.

PROF. GARRISON "POKES FUN" AT MOSES, AND SAYS HE WROTE HIS OWN OBITUARY.

Prof. H. D. Garrison delivered his lecture entitled "The Origin of Man" in the Grand Opera-House yesterday before a large audience. The lecture was based on the modern theory of evolution, and was substantially an embodiment of the radical ideas found in the works of Darwin or the more recent productions of Ingersoll. In a few preliminary remarks the speaker said that he had no desire to offend any one by his theoretical analysis of the creation of man, but he would feel that he had been recreant to his own sense of honor were he to withhold it.

He gave an analysis of the first five books in the Bible from an agnostic standpoint, saying that Moses never heard of the five books attributed to him. It was a historical fact that writing among the Jews was unknown until the reign of King David, which was 200 years after the death of Moses.

Another fact which proved that Moses was not the author was the frequent mention made of a city that never existed until years after the alleged author was in his grave. If the books were to be regarded as true, then Moses performed the wonderful feat of writing an account of his own death and obituary, which the speaker said he could not believe until he saw some modern newspaper-reporter sitting bolt upright and doing the same thing.

A rational analysis of the creation of man according to the Scriptures, he claimed, was absurd. Referring to the Garden of Eden, he said that after man had been created and lots of plants, and flowers, and animals added, the Creator discovered that it wasn't good for man to be alone. There was nothing singular in this fact, as there was not a man in Chicago that needed a special dispensation to discover that. But after the entire menagerie had filed by there was no helpmeet for Adam, so the Creator concluded to make one. The result was that woman—beautiful woman—was made out of a bloody little bone. They were then placed in the garden and told to eat everything they wanted except the fruit on the tree of knowledge. Whoever heard of knowledge growing on a tree. Perhaps the fruit consisted of a lot of Prof. Cook's and the Rev. Talmage's sermons on one branch and a mixture of Greek and Latin on another. The Devil then told Eve to take a bite and Eve did so, and the Creator drove them out.

He reviewed the story of Cain and Abel, and said that Cain had tried to play the insanity dodge on the Creator but it didn't work, and Cain was sent forth into the land of Nod, where he took a wife. Considerable stress was laid upon the point as to who Cain married, the only woman existing at the time being Cain's mother.

The flood, he said, had a heroic plot that would do credit to a dime novel, and then propounded some questions as to where all the animals that went into the ark came from. According to the Bible fully 1,000,000 animals entered the ark, which was about the size of a small steamboat. It was equally mystifying how the vast waters, which were 17,000 feet deep, could disappear with the wind. Mount Ararat was perpetually covered with snow, and it was singular that the occupants of the ark were not frozen to death after disembarking.

The Bible was written when the human race was in its childhood, and it was no longer possible to force the wine of science into the bottles of Judaism. The theory of evolution left nothing to be desired. The "survival of the fittest" was elaborated, and slides were then introduced, giving an illustration of the different strata which composed the earth's formation at various stages, the first plants and animals, skeletons of mastodons and other extinct monsters, and a large array of fossils. These were intended to strengthen the theory that man, beast, fish, fowl, and plant all sprung from early vegetation.

THE "JANUARY BULGE."

IT HAS NOT PUT IN AN APPEARANCE—LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN AND HOG PRODUCT IN STORE.

The spirit of holiday idleness did not quit 'Change last week. It was a dull and uneventful period. Speculation was active only in spasms, and in the aggregate the lightest for some time past. The volume of outside orders was very small. From the outside public of the Northwest it was a trickling and uncertain stream of puny dimensions. It was light also from New York. All the eloquence of accomplished agents there and the convincing enticements of brokers' telegraphic letters procured but few and small orders from the Wall street men. There was little indeed in the small changes marked in prices to attract the public. It was a scalpers' market. One day only did faint signs appear of the "January bulge," and then to vanish the next. The January bulge did not begin, and under present conditions is unlikely to do so.

The conditions which should determine the legitimate value of grain are unchanged. The stocks of wheat in this country and in Europe are the largest ever known. In Paris there is more of the cereal in store awaiting a market than ever before. The same is the case in the larger cities of Great Britain. There is absolutely no demand for American wheat from abroad, and it appears improbable there will be for weeks to come, if at all. The shortage of the corn crop is confirmed by fresh stories every day. The crop of Kansas, which alone out of the belt escaped the ravages of frost is being rapidly sold to farmers for seeding. It is the opinion of most shippers that most of the corn that is merchantable is in store by this time.

The stock of hog product in store is proportionately as large as grain. There are 30,000 more tierces of lard than was estimated. The packers are aware that the quantity of mess pork is proportionately large. It will not be increased in the same ratio that it has been for the last few months, since packers are making no less money than other manufacturers, and are decreasing the force at work in their houses.

Nevertheless the peculiar spontaneous nature of a speculative movement likely to blaze forth at any moment and carry prices upward in the face of all conditions existing to depress them as cleverly set forth in many of the circular letters which are sent out from commission-houses every night. It is difficult to analyze the causes of the occasional eras of frenzied speculation in grain. They are different in almost every instance. Usually it is a mad rush to buy, begun by local traders and taken up by the country in general. Manipulation often has little to do with it. A deal is generally an effect, not the cause. The rules by which the board govern "corners" rather restrict than widen speculation in the particular option in which the corner culminates.

The circular letter is a New York invention. Wall street men make use of it to a large extent. It is a powerful aid to drumming up business. There is little in it in the shape of facts that every newspaper does not contain. But to get them written by the hand of your broker as an important and semi-confidential communication is far different from reading them in the public print. The newspaper, in fact, goes unread, while the broker's letters are eagerly scanned. They are interesting literature, but generally the contrary is the case. There are accomplished musicians, actors, athletes, boxers, drivers, sportsmen, amateur artists, doctors, and statesmen, but there are few literary men either accomplished or amateur.

TRADE AND LABOR.

MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY—PROTEST AGAINST FOREIGN LABOR—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Trade and Labor Assembly held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 57 North Clark street. Mr. McLogan, of the Committee on State Convention of Labor Organizations, reported that he had sent out circulars to the labor organizations throughout the State suggesting that a convention be held about the middle of March at either Springfield, Bloomington, or Chicago, in which each labor organization, trades union, or Knights of Labor assembly should be represented by delegates on the basis of one for each hundred members, provided that no organization should be entitled to more than five delegates, and asking for replies giving the number of delegates that would be sent and expressing a choice as to the place where the convention was to be held. Mr. McLogan's action was approved. A communication was received from the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Union in Pittsburg asking for the support and circulation of the following petition to the National House of Representatives:

We call upon you in the name of the intelligent wage-workers of the United States to enact such legislation as will forever prevent the importation into this country of foreign labor under contracts made abroad.

We call your attention to the fact that this system is growing and extending, offering a standing menace to the stability of American institutions and aiming a direct blow at the soul of the commercial life of the Nation by attempting by unfair means to reduce to the starvation level of Europe the wages of our native workmen. To such an alarming extent has this system been developed that we find the attention of foreign Consuls drawn towards its manifest evils, and in some instances it has been made the subject of special reports.

We welcome gladly to our shores those who have burst asunder the chains of oppression and come into our midst free moral agents; but we sternly protest against the landing of bands of foreign laborers upon whose bodies blood-money to the extent of $30 per head has been paid, and whose liberty is foresworn before their native land passes from their view.

We call upon you, therefore, in the name of the American artisans to enact such laws as will make it a criminal offense to bring to this country bodies of men whose freedom has been purchased, as it is the easiest thing in the world to send an agent among the ill-fed, ill-paid, and population-pressed laborers of almost any of the industrial centres of the Old World and obtain a sufficient number of beings ready to go anywhere, at any time, and at almost any price.

Not only the indorsement asked for was given, but also a resolution was adopted embodying the sentiments of the petition and calling on the Illinois delegation in Congress to support the legislation asked for.

A resolution was also adopted calling upon the City Council to award the contract for city printing only to a paper employing union printers, and a committee was appointed to assist a committee of Typographical Union in this matter.

Mr. McLogan submitted a partial report of the Committee on Statistics, which gives the following membership of labor organizations represented in the Trade and Labor Assembly: Seamen's Union, 1,800; Ironmoulders' Unions, 850; Carpenters and Joiners, 1,000; Typographical Union, 1,200; Tanners and Curriers, 150; Harnessmakers, 100; Woodworking Machine Hands, 100; Women's Assembly, 50; Musicians' Protective Union, 50; Amalgamated Laborers' Union, No. 8, 50; Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, 50; Coopers' Assembly, 150; Cigarmakers' Union, No. 14, 1,100; Bricklayers' Union, 2,800; total, 9,450. Mr. McLogan stated that these figures gave only the approximate number of members in good standing and not all the organizations represented. The total constituency of the assembly would not fall short of 15,000.

The assembly then elected officers for the next six months, the result being as follows: President, George Rodgers; Vice-President, Edward Laughlin; Recording Secretary, Thomas Randall; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Muldoon; Financial Secretary, Thomas Hynes; Treasurer, M. L. Crawford; Statistician, John Foley; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Carroll; Trustees, W. E. Tomson, W. J. Henderson, and Fred Cook.

The report of the Treasurer, which showed receipts of $230, including a balance of $70 on hand July 1, and expenditures amounting to $175, leaving a balance on hand of $54, was referred to the Trustees, and the assembly adjourned for two weeks.

FOOTE AND FLYNN.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN JUSTICE AND BAILIFF ONLY A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

A story circulated by a morning paper to the effect that Jeremiah Flynn, the Bailiff at the Armory Police Court, had released a man on his own authority who Justice Foote had ordered sent to the bridewell is denied by Flynn in toto.

The person said to have profited by the alleged act of the official was one Thomas Collins, arraigned for drunkenness and fined $100 on account contempt of court. When first arraigned he refused to plead, and accordingly a small fine was imposed. Collins then proceeded to abuse the Justice in the foulest and most obscene language, for which reason the fine was increased to $100, as it now stands. It is alleged that Bailiff Flynn protested against the fine on the spot, promising not only to see the prisoner through, but declaring that the fine never should be paid. As Collins had no money to pay the fine, the papers requiring his removal to the bridewell were duly signed by the Justice and Clerk Clingen and turned over to the Bailiff. But the mittimus was found later in the evening in the desk of Bailiff Flynn, and inquiry established the fact that the man had not gone with the other prisoners to the bridewell, and that he had been released from the station. He was last seen in the company of the Bailiff, and the thing looked very strange, Justice Foote having carried the investigation so far as to ask the opinion of City-Attorney Grinnell as to his duty under the circumstances.

Bailiff Flynn, who was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, said that the case had been appealed after court adjourned, a supersedeas obtained, and that Collins had been released on bond. He further declared that Collins was not in his right mind when the trouble occurred in court, and that if he had presented him to the official in charge of the "Black Maria," the latter would not have received him, as he was clearly irrational. Lastly, he took the ground that after a prisoner came under his control Justice Foote's responsibility ceased and his began, and he proposed to be Bailiff while he was Bailiff, if that was only ten minutes.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The annual election of officers of the Englewood Union Veteran Club will occur this evening at Memorial Hall.

The Cook County Normal School opened Wednesday, and the public schools will open the spring term today.

Tomorrow the members of the Board of Education will visit a number of the city schools to enable them to select plans most suitable for two new school-houses which they contemplate building this year.

KUKLUXING EXPENSIVE.

Five men, convicted of kukluxing negroes, have come North in chains to serve two years in the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary as prisoners of the United States. They are the men who were convicted at Atlanta by District-Attorney Speer. In the Cincinnati depot they were interviewed, and one of them, Yarborough, excused his conduct as nothing to be ashamed of. One night he was going home with the girls and a young mulatto "brushed against the girl." So he and his brother took him into a swamp and "dressed him up right smart"—of course not on account of politics, certainly not. Then on account of some threats, they went around "licking niggers" by calling them out of their cottages and if necessary prying off the doors to get at them. But even Mr. Yarborough's mind is impressed by his situation. When asked what they would have done if they had got one man they could not find he replied: "Well, I reckon we'd a thrashed him good. We wouldn't a killed him. We never kill anybody, but we do lick a nigger once in a while unless they walk the line pretty straight. I don't think I'll lick another one if I ever get out. It's expensive. See what I've got for it now."

MILITIA NOTES.

Echoes from the Armories.

The Woodstock Guards—Company G of the Third Regiment—gave a party New-Year's night, which was enjoyed by a large number of guests. Maj. Nevans, Drum-Major of the First Regiment, led the orchestra.

The following have been dishonorably discharged from Lackey's Zouaves on account of absence from drills and non-payment of dues: Bert Overman, H. A. Cox, Robert Fairman, M. F. Gibson, L. H. Jones, W. L. Githens.

The next concert of the First Regiment will take place at the armory next Saturday night. Dr. Ziegfeldt, the efficient manager, has secured Mrs. Jessie Bartlett Davis and other musical attractions for the occasion. These concerts have proved successful and popular entertainments.

The First Infantry Regiment still has the old remodeled 57.7 calibre rifles, and the same old condemned cartridge-boxes and accoutrements which the members drew upon the first organization of the regiment, nine years ago. Every other command in the State is provided with 45-calibre new Springfield rifles, most of them bearing the latest improvements, and the latest boxes and belts. The distribution of the new arms and equipments commenced with the companies of the Fifth Regiment, whose headquarters are at Springfield, and thence the change was effected throughout the other regiments and companies of the Second Brigade, leaving those of the First Brigade, and particularly those of Chicago, for the last to be supplied. This is all the more aggravating as nearly all that is known of the Illinois National Guard is the existence of the Chicago organizations.

Preparations are being made by the two companies at Rockford to receive Gov. Hamilton, who is expected there between the 10th and the 15th inst. He is to be in Freeport about that time, and will go from there to Rockford. The mission of his Excellency is said to be the inspection of the military companies, with a view to ascertaining whether the appropriation was equitably distributed last July. Should he become convinced that the companies of the Third Regiment were not impartially treated in this division of the State military fund, as claimed by the officers of the Aurora, Elgin, Rochelle, and other companies, he may endeavor to so adjust money matters in the next distribution of the appropriation as to make the dissatisfied ones contented, although in doing this he is liable to create an incipient rebellion in other quarters. It is possible that the Adjutant-General will accompany the Commander-in-Chief on this tour of observation, which may be extended to other companies of the Third Regiment.

A TALK WITH "UNCLE RUFUS."

His Views on a Variety of Business Topics.

New York *Times*, Jan. 4: "Uncle Rufus" Hatch talked of the recent decline in stocks, about money, grain, and pork, immigrants, wine, and whisky yesterday to a *Times* reporter at his office. In answer to a question as to what he thought of the outlook Mr. Hatch said: "I believe we shall have better prices. I base my belief in a return of higher prices and active business in the near, I might say immediate, future on the really enormous crop yield of 1883, and my conviction that the overproduction of the preceding years is exhausting its effect. The increasing demand for consumption of our own products by our own people is using up our surplusage. In 1881 we had short crops, but everything the Stock Exchange had to sell was selling high. The receipts of grain at Western lake ports from July 28 to Dec. 22 that year were 110,000,000 bushels. For the same period in 1882 they were 114,000,000 bushels, and in 1883 146,000,000 bushels. For the same periods the quantity of flour received was, in 1881 3,500,000 barrels, in 1882 4,300,000 barrels, and in 1883 4,900,000 barrels. The amount of wheat 'in sight' at the close of 1881 was 17,500,000 bushels, in 1882 15,500,000, and in 1883 35,500,000 bushels. You hear talk about a short crop, but if that was a short crop it was the biggest short crop I've seen in the last seventy-five or eighty years. Mark what I say—some of these men who are 'bulling' wheat and corn at present rates and expecting to sell it to the foreigner at 'bull' prices will be seriously disappointed. The foreigner can now make contracts for wheat in Russia at 15 cents a bushel less than will be asked for it in Chicago in the spring.

"On which do I rely for an improved condition of things? On a general revival of confidence, the marketing of our products, and the receipt and circulation of more capital from abroad. A decline of 15 cents a bushel in wheat and 10 cents in corn would probably bring to this country twenty or twenty-five millions in gold from Europe. Bear in mind we have extraordinary crops of everything—hay, oats, rye, barley, potatoes—not merely wheat and corn. Our people overlook the fact of our annual increase of acreage, which contributed largely to the crop of 1883. The wheat crop of 1883 comes quite up to the average for the three years that preceded it. The planted wheat acreage in Dakota in 1882 was 800,000 acres. In 1883 it was 1,600,000 acres, and it will probably reach 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 acres in 1884."

"What do you think will be the outcome of the French and German prohibition of American salted meats?" asked the reporter.

"I am neither a pork-dealer nor a politician. But if I was an American Congressman I should favor the instant passage of a bill doubling the duties on pure wines from those countries, prohibiting absolutely the admission of adulterated wines, and establishing a rigid customs inspection. I would try to have a bill passed so as to take effect Jan. 20—the same day as the French prohibition takes effect. We not only raise good pork, but we have the best corn in the world to fatten it on, and the cry about deceased American pork is all rubbish. If they can do without our meat we can do without their wines. We can drink whisky. By the way, we've got enough whisky 'in sight' to last five years, and our grain 'bulls' should not lose sight of that fact, for it has resulted in overproduction, and the demand for grain for distillery purposes will be very light for a year or two. Grain men will be sorry to hear this, but I can't help telling it to them."

"Is overproduction the cause of the present business depression?" asked the reporter.

"I believe it is. It began in steel rails and railroad-building. Only the other day the Philadelphia and Reading rail mills were obliged to shut down. But then these things will right themselves. We shall have 70,000,000 of population in 1890 if immigration continues to pour in on us. We have increased in population 5,000,000 in the last three years. These will tell the tale of the future. They spread all over the West, Northwest and Southwest, and while they increase our productions of staples they increase the demand for consumption both of our natural products and our domestic manufacture. They don't consume imported goods, though they do produce export stuff. New York, Pennsylvania, and New England can spare today 500,000 able-bodied men to go West, cultivate the soil, and produce more than they consume."

"To what causes do you attribute the late decline in the stock market?"

"To an overproduction of securities, combined with gross mismanagement of the affairs of incorporated properties. Mismanagement has engendered want of confidence. Stocks were too high in 1881. Now, in most instances, they are too low. In the weeding out that is now taking place, though, some of them may go still lower."

"Do you believe that Mr. Villard, through either mismanagement or speculation, precipitated this break in stocks?"

"Why refer to the decline of Northern Pacific?" rejoined Mr. Hatch. "Why not look at the whole list of stocks? Wabash sold at 96¾ little more, than two years ago; now it is at 18¾. Denver has dropped forty-nine points within two years. New York Central has declined twenty-six points, from 138, within the same time. Lake Shore has been twenty-four points higher than it is now. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy sold at 193; now it is down to 121. Texas Pacific has slipped from 73¾ to 17¼; Louisville & Nashville is down 55 points; Lackawanna has lost 33 points; Central Pacific has fallen 32 points; New Jersey Central 13 points, Canada Southern, 33 points, Union Pacific 48 points, and Western Union 21 points since it had $15,500,000 of water injected into it. All of these changes have taken place within two years. You see the decline doesn't run in stocks—it has been general. Just now I mentioned overproduction and corporate mismanagement as the causes of depression and want of confidence. Let me say that I think the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the Western Union suits and the recent exposure in the courts of the inside management of the elevated railways are enough to shake confidence not only in corporations, but in the courts themselves. Next time I go to law I shall hire cheap lawyers for the lower courts and try to arrange things satisfactorily with the final court."

"Then you do not think there is anything phenomenal in the Northern Pacific decline?"

"I do not. It has been almost as bad as a Waterloo to me. I 'bulled' the stock because I had faith in the property itself. I still believe in it. Somebody will sell it once too often. I don't care for my own losses in the stock. I am anxious for my creditors and such of my friends as lost money in it. If I was foolish enough to 'bull' the stock when I thought it was at bottom prices, not knowing that it had to drop fifteen or twenty points lower, that was my misfortune."

"Then you are not yet a bear on the market?"

"Not in any sense. I see no real reason for bearishness. In 1873 our Government had $77,000,000 of coin and greenbacks on hand; in 1877, it had $133,000,000, and in 1883, $430,000,000 of gold, silver, and greenbacks. We have produced $700,000,000 of gold and silver in the last ten years, and imported $200,000,000 of gold and silver in the last five years. In other words, we have nearly double as much circulating medium as we had ten years ago. Our 4 per cent Government bonds are selling at about 125 today. Five years ago you could buy them at par. Our 6 per cent currency bonds are selling at 130. First-class 7 per cent railway bonds like Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, New York Central, Rock Island, and Northwestern are between 120 and 130. Look again at the anthracite coal trade! The 'output' from the mines in 1883 was the largest ever produced by 3,000,000 tons. In 1873 the product was 21,000,000 tons; in 1882 it was 31,000,000 tons. At this rate it will be safe to calculate on a yield of 40,000,000 tons in 1890, the increase of the ten years being at the rate of about 5 per cent, or 1,500,000 tons per annum. The anthracite coal business is controlled by five companies. The Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad is one of them, and last year it earned in eleven months 13 per cent over and above its fixed charges. This road pays 8 per cent dividend now, but its stock is really worth 200, and in 1890, at the same rate of increase, it ought to reach 300. What is true of the Lackawanna is relatively true of all the anthracite coal roads. Before that time the Michigan Lake ports will distribute more anthracite coal than New York and its harbor does today."

"You avoided answering my question, Mr. Hatch, as to the effect of Mr. Villard's hand in the late Wall street break?"

"The shearing of the 'lambs' has gone on as usual in the last two years in Wall street. When one man or one crowd isn't doing it the other is. When the trunk lines want to make a clipping they fix up a war of rates. In this last decline there has been only one shearing, but it was not done by Mr. Villard. It came at a very unseasonable time, as the lambs had been so often clipped by the old shearers. It came pretty late in the fall, and some people's bank accounts, like my own for instance, were at low temperature. In the last two months there have been more 'cold days' to the week than in any full winter I have seen for several years back. I'm quite amused just now to see newspapers that two years ago called me a 'pessimist,' I think it was, and other hard names because I predicted a decline or crash, all ranging themselves on that side now that the tumble has come. Now, as I sit among the ruins and predict a quick and sure recovery and say I see no fear for the future, they will call me—what is that other word?—an optimist? Yes, I suppose that's it; an optimist—or some other frightful name. Why, don't you see that prices can't go much lower? And in the next fifteen days New York and Boston will pay out $100,000,000 of cash for dividends. Fully $25,000,000 of this will seek immediate reinvestment."

"Will railroad property improve in value?"

"I feel confident it will if the stockholders will take some interest in its management. I believe we have practically stopped railroad-building for the present in this country, and that we are going to develop existing roads for a few years to come. I don't think there will be so much paralleling of lines and extensions built for the next five or ten years. Extending roads into regions where no man lives and paralleling other people's roads are both losing games for the original stockholders. My advice is that hereafter stockholders themselves take charge of this question. At every annual meeting to be held this year the stockholders should adopt a resolution, a cast-iron one, commanding their Directors not to build, buy, or lease any more lines during the current year, nor hereafter, unless the same be authorized by the stockholders themselves at a meeting to be held for the purpose and at which the matter may first be fully considered. I think that would touch the vital point and make all our roads safe investments and better-paying properties for the future. I would do this not only in the interest of our own people and their property or enterprises but also in justice to those who hold our securities abroad and to beget still greater confidence there also. Such a course would be reassuring to them and bring millions of foreign capital to our shores."

A STOLEN DUKE.

Brigands Capture an Italian Nobleman—The Treatment He Received.

The Duke of Calvino, who was captured by brigands in the neighborhood of Trapani, has been released by his captors on payment of a ransom of 150,000 francs by his family, who never expected to see him alive again, he being very obese, advanced in age, and afflicted with a nervous malady. He had passed thirty-five days with the brigands, and, strange to say, the treatment he had received, though by no means pleasant, has had the effect of completely curing him.

The Duke relates that in the night when he was taken he was put on horseback and made to ride until next morning, when the brigands stopped at a kind of warehouse. There he remained the first day, and wrote, at his captors' dictation, a letter to his family, asking them to send the above-named ransom. In the evening the journey was resumed, and, as the rain was falling in torrents, the Duke was clad in some tarpaulin, and a sack was placed over his head to protect him. The second night the party reached an abandoned shed, where the Duke was left, with a guard outside the door. The third night the journey was continued, and ended at the place destined beforehand for the Duke's concealment.

He had to enter this retreat on hands and knees, through a narrow opening, into a cave, and then through a second hole into a subterranean grotto. Here he remained for thirty days without any light, lying on a bundle of straw which was never changed. His food consisted of bread and cheese and water. The brigands left him alone, only returning to bring food. By the light of a lamp, which was lowered from above, they forced him to write pressing letters to his family, and dictated what he should say. His family, to obtain his release, used their utmost influence to prevent the military authorities from pursuing the brigands until the ransom had been safely paid and received. The band liberated their victim after having conducted him on foot for a considerable distance to the Territory of Castellamare, where a peasant's house had been indicated to him, whence he would be conducted by the inmates to Trapani, about twenty miles distant.

PRUSSIC ACID.

Cleveland *Press:* "What is prussic acid worth?" was asked of the chemist at a wholesale drug store.

"We never sell it," was the response. "It is not an article of commerce. Scheuer, the Swedish chemist, who discovered chlorine, Scheuer's green, etc., was found dead in his laboratory, about which there lingered a peculiar, pungent smell. When one has eaten a fresh peach and cracked the pit he will get a faint odor that resembles prussic acid, although the smell of this acid is slightly sweeter. It can also be found in bitter almonds. Some housewives, in preserving peaches, add a few pits to the confection by way of improving the flavor. It may sound extravagant, but it is nevertheless a fact that the improvement of the condiment is due partly to prussic acid. It is in such minute quantities, however, that it is not injurious to health. Indeed, what is commonly called prussic acid is given as a medicine. It is really dydrocyanic acid, two parts of the acid to ninety-eight parts of water. S. M. Strong relates that when his father was very sick with pneumonia the doctors prescribed three drops of hydrocyanic acid. The sick man was himself an excellent doctor, and he advised that the dose be increased to six drops. The attending physicians did not dare do it. The sick man died, and his friends entertained a lingering belief that he would have pulled through had the doctors followed his advice."

Prussic acid is the most deadly of all poisons, and the fumes would instantly kill the person who inhaled it. It is not known just what the symptoms attending the death are, for the victim dies too suddenly to manifest any. There appears to be a sort of suffocation and a general paralysis. Hydrocyanic acid is sometimes taken internally with suicidal intent and death is almost instantaneous, the blood taking up the acid wonderfully quick. It as colorless as water. A tragic story of a strange duel between a medical man and his rival in a beautiful New Orleans woman's affections, many years ago, is told. The medical man, who had the right to choose the weapons, selected the deadly poison before mentioned. Two pills were made, one harmless, the other containing enough poison to kill a dozen men. The duelists threw dice for the first choice of the pills. The medical man, pale but firm, swallowed one and his rival the other. For a moment each stood and glared at the other. Then the medical man saw his rival make a move, as if to place his hand on his heart, while a look of horror came over his face. The doctor turned away, unable to witness the terrible sight. Almost before he could turn on his heel his rival dropped dead.

THE SCARE AT HAWARDEN.

Elaborate Precautions Taken by the Police to Protect Mr. Gladstone.

The day after O'Donnell's execution vehicles containing contingents of the Flintshire Constables came dashing through the Village of Hawarden at a furious pace from the Queensferry Railway Station, much to the surprise and alarm of the inhabitants. The first party to arrive was Inspector Applin, from Rhyl, who was accompanied by two police Constables. Without waiting to walk up the hill from the station to Hawarden Village the Inspector secured a horse and vehicle and left immediately at a rapid pace for Hawarden Castle, only a mile and a half distant. By the next train stopping at Queensferry there arrived half a dozen more Constables, all of whom left in the same hurried way. The men professed to have no knowledge whatever of the purpose for which they had been severally called off their beats. The telegraph had, however, where necessary been brought into requisition, the men being instructed to repair to Hawarden Castle with the least possible delay. Mr. Peter Brown, the Chief Constable of the county, himself arrived and drove off to the castle. When he reached Hawarden he found himself in command of at least a dozen men, all of whom were armed with six-barreled revolvers besides their staves.

Detective Whither, who is resident in the village even in the absence of the Premier, held a conference with the Chief Constable of Flintshire, and the men were disposed about the castle and along the various avenues from Hawarden Village. During the night a most careful watch was maintained by the patrols. In the meantime the most painful rumors were current. In Hawarden it was declared that the Premier's life had been threatened; that Invincibles were coming down from London to murder him, and that he had been removed secretly to a place of greater safety. As a fact, Mr. Gladstone had been seen to leave the castle at dusk in a carriage shortly after the arrival of Inspector Applin and his two men. The Inspector had immediately divided his forces, leaving one man in charge of the castle, taking a conveyance and the other Constable with him for the protection of the Premier. Mr. Gladstone did not return to the castle for the night, but it now appears that he left on a visit to Mr. John Scott Bankes at Loughton Hall, Northop, about three miles distant from Hawarden and the same from Holywell.

Chester Letter to London *Times:* An amusing illustration of the strict vigilance kept by the police around Hawarden Castle is furnished by an incident which occurred Thursday night. After dusk an officer posted near the castle espied a figure approaching on horseback. When the animal had come to within a few paces of the Constable the latter accosted the rider with "Good night." No reply being made, the officer jumped out and seized the horse's head, and refused to allow the stranger to proceed a step further without stating his business. To his utter bewilderment, however, the stranger said that he was staying at the castle and that he was the Duke of Westminster. The policeman at once released his hold and hoped that he had not offended his Grace. The Duke assured the officer that such was not the case, because he had only done his duty.

LORD COLERIDGE'S DANGER.

He Was to Be Kidnaped in St. Louis by Members of an Irish Society.

A member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood of St. Louis has told a reporter of the *Post-Dispatch* of that city that the brotherhood had a plan to abduct Lord Coleridge from the Southern Hotel when he was in that city. The reporter asked why they wanted to capture the English Chief-Justice. "To hold him as a hostage," was the answer.

"As a hostage for whom and what?"

"Why, for the Irishmen in English prisons."

"To effect their liberation?"

"That's it, exactly."

"What was the plan?"

"We located Lord Coleridge's room. You know there's a wide cornice running along the top of the first story. You can walk all around the hotel on this if you go at it carefully. Well, four of us took rooms at the hotel, rooms on the first floor, for which we paid $8 a day. We have two carriage drivers in our organization. One of these we utilized for the occasion. Six men stood at or near the ladies' entrance to the hotel, on Walnut street, with our forces arranged in this manner: The plan was for one of us to pass through one of the parlors, get out on the cornice, creep along and enter the window of the Lord-Chief Justice's room, and chloroform him. The attempt was to have been made between 2 and 3 o'clock. The night patrol in the hall prevented anything like the accomplishment of our design."

"Did you make any kind of an attempt?"

"Nothing more than closely watching the night patrol for a good opportunity."

"You were otherwise prepared?"

"Oh, indeed, yes. All our men were on hand; the carriage was in waiting."

"How were you to get him out after chloroforming him?"

"Carry him to the elevator and into the carriage, taking the elevator boy with us a block or so to prevent him from giving an alarm."

"Where were you going to take him?"

"To a house we had hired and fitted up in the western part of town. ——— (naming a well-known Irish patriot) is living in it now. He's the only one of us who got any good out of our attempt to capture and hold Lord Coleridge. But that's the way of Fenianism, and I'm d——d if I am not pretty well tired of it, on this side of the water at least."

HEIRS TO VAST ESTATES.

Indianapolis *Journal:* All parties wishing to enter the list as heirs to vast estates during the year 1884 should make choice today, so as to have all satisfactorily arranged at the very opening of the year. After the 10th of January no changes will be allowed. For the convenience of the public the *Journal* publishes the following list, from which persons should elect as soon as possible. Last year's number of heirs and estimate of values are given:

	Heirs.	Estate.
Anneke Jans	1,000	$317,000,000
Barker	87	250,000,000
Sir Hugh Mosher	....	200,000,000
Chadwick	5	37,000,000
Edwards	160	90,000,000
Joseph Wilson Ingraham	....	500,000,000
Hyde, N. G.	200	12,000,000
Hyde, Ann	150	360,000,000
Hyde, Brooklyn	1	5,000,000
Jennings	1,835	400,000,000
Hedges	....	250,000,000
Kern	100	200,000,000
Leak	....	100,000,000
Mackey	1	10,000,000
Merritt	80	15,000,000
Shepherd	15	175,000,000
Trotter	200	200,000,000
Townley-Chase	....	1,800,000,000
Lawrence-Townley	1,000	500,000,000
Van Horn	20	4,000,000
Webber	60	50,000,000
Weiss	4	20,000,000

DANCHELL'S ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

London *Times:* An electric railway, differing in several respects from ordinary electric railways, has been invented by Mr. F. Hahn Danchell, chief engineer, and is being exhibited by a working model at the offices of Messrs. Bauer & Co., No. 6 Union Court Chambers, Old Broad street. The main object of the inventor is to obtain a high rate of speed with a light load, and this system has been specially designed for the transport of letters, parcels, and light-weight goods. The distinguishing feature in the construction is that the train runs on one rail only instead of two, and it is balanced by another rail overhead, which is embraced by pairs of side guide-wheels attached to the upper part of the train. This upper rail is made to act as the conductor of the electric current from the generating station, the current being transmitted to the driving machinery on the engine, which runs upon a pair of central grooved wheels of large diameter. The object of this construction is to reduce friction to a minimum, and thus to facilitate the attainment of high speed, which Mr. Danchell proposes should be from 150 to 200 miles per hour. The speed attainable will, of course, depend chiefly on the power that can be obtained from the motor. The working model consists of a circular railway about eight feet in diameter, the engine being about twelve inches long by eight inches high, and the power being furnished by an ordinary bichromate battery. The speed attained is very great, and Mr. Danchell states that experiments on a much larger scale have already been carried out at Maidstone. He proposes primarily to supply the system to the transmission of letters and parcels—in fact, for postal purposes, for which it would appear to be adapted.

Where machinery is used the Drew Oil Cup will save 50 per cent of oil. Write for circular. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Why is it Drs. McChesney $8 best set?

DEATHS.

ROOD—Jan. 6, Willie E. Rood, aged 23 years 9 months and 15 days.

Funeral will take place Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from residence 101 South Halsted-st. to Northwestern Depot, thence to Rosehill.

BRENNAN—Saturday, Jan. 5, 1884, William T. Brennan, oldest son of M. L. and Margaret A. Brennan, of malarial-fever, in the 18th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 441 West Randolph-st., Tuesday at 10 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends respectfully requested to attend.

STEIN—Philip Stein, aged 18 months, beloved son of Adolf and Emma Stein.

Funeral from 370 West Congress-st. today at 1 p. m., to Graceland. Friends invited to attend.

NIBBE—Jan. 5, Charles W. Nibbe, son of Charles and Augusta Nibbe, aged 6 years 1 month and 2 days.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from residence No. 11 Willow-st. to Wunder's Cemetery.

MILLER—Edward Lester, only son of Edward and Mary E. Miller, at No. 125 Thirty-fifth-st., Jan. 5, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral at 2 p. m. today.

☞ Denver and Central City papers please copy.

WATERS—Jan. 5, Mrs. Sarah Waters, aged 64, mother of Mrs. J. H. Luse, Mrs. L. L. Sharpe, and Mrs. Sarah Lawrence.

Funeral at 10 a. m. Monday, Jan. 7, 1884, at her late residence, 3643 Stanton-av.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. HELEN M. GOUGAR, OF LAFAYETTE, Ind., will lecture in Englewood, at the Universalist Church, Tuesday evening, Jan. 8. Subject: "Woman Suffrage a National Necessity."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MR. HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,
AND THE
LYCEUM THEATRE CO.
Under the direction of
MR. HENRY E. ABBEY.
TONIGHT AND TOMORROW NIGHT,
Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 7 and 8,
CASIMIR & DELAVIENNE'S PLAY.
LOUIS XI.

Louis XI.............MR. HENRY IRVING
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights, Jan. 9, 10, and 11, and Saturday Matinee, Jan. 12,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK.............MR. HENRY IRVING
PORTIA.............MISS ELLEN TERRY
Saturday evening, Jan. 12, THE BELLS.
MATHIAS.............MR. HENRY IRVING

Prices will be—Parquette and seven front rows. Parquette Circle, $2.50; four back rows Parquette Circle, $2.00; three front rows Dress Circle, $2.00; Dress Circle, centre, $1.50; back rows, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c; General admission $1; Gallery, 50c.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL.
Irving Season
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Opera Season
TO FOLLOW.
CARRIAGE INSTRUCTIONS.
Coming to the Theatre approach from the East only.
Form on Clark and Monroe, and after performance approach the Theatre Entrance from the West only.

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UFFNER'S WONDERFUL MIDGET!
AGE 21 YEARS—WEIGHT 4¾ POUNDS.
HER RING FITS A SMALL LEAD PENCIL.
THE TWO EXTREMES SIDE BY SIDE.
THE TALLEST MAN
AND
THE SMALLEST WOMAN
EVER KNOWN TO EXIST.
GRAND DRAMATIC BILL.
EAST LYNNE
AT MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON, AND
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Also a MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
MIDGETS EXHIBITIONS at 2, 4:30, and 7.
Open every day at 10 a. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8. Admission 25c; children, 10c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN.............Lessee and Manager
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Tonight, Monday, Jan. 7th,
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
Engagement of the talented French Society Star,
Mlle. RHEA,
Supported by Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS and a Strong Dramatic Company.
THIS MONDAY and FRIDAY,
ADRIENNE.
Tuesday—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Wednesday Matinee—CAMILLE.
Wednesday and Saturday Nights—AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Thursday and Sunday Nights, Saturday Matinee—FROU-FROU.

STANDARD THEATRE.
West Side, corner Halsted and Jackson-sts. WHITNEY & DYER, Managers.
For one week, commencing MONDAY, JAN. 7. Return of Chicago's Favorite Comedian. Fifth engagement here this season of the Popular Young Comedian, W. J. FERGUSON, as
THE DUDE, SIR CHAUNCY TRIP,
in Farrell's whirlwind of fun,
A FRIENDLY TIP.
Special Souvenir Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Next week, New York Opera Company, in THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinees,
ANSON POND'S
Emotional Military Spectacular Drama,
HER ATONEMENT,
Under the management of BROOKS AND DICKSON.
A GRAND DRAMATIC COMPANY, A FULL MILITARY BAND AND DRUM CORPS, A REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS, AND A CAR-LOAD OF SPECIAL SCENERY.
Sunday, Jan. 13—JOSEPH MURPHY.

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AT THE WEST SIDE MUSEUM,
The Wild AUSTRALIAN BOOMERANG THROWERS Lizzie Sturgeon, Pedestrial Pianist; Harold Ormond, Tattooed Mate of Arctic Steamer Jennette; the Twin Mites; the Adams Sisters, with the strongest of Stage Specialties.
AT THE SOUTH SIDE MUSEUM,
The Greatest of Curiosities, the ELASTIC SKIN MAN, who has baffled medical men of both hemispheres; the Inimitable Whitfield, with hundreds of strong cards in Curiosity Halls and on Stage.
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YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP,
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Next Week Bartley Campbell's SIBERIA.

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Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Monday, Jan. 7, One Week,
THE LATEST SUCCESS,
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NOBODY'S CLAIM.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Jan. 14—The Two Johns Combinations.

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Monday, Jan. 7, one week,
GOODRICH & FRANCE'S DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
E. T. Goodrich as Monte and Sid C. France as Skid in "Marked for Life," together with Great Olio.
Grenier's Circus and Free Menagerie, Madison and Throop-sts.

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DRY GOODS,
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Bleached, Extra Heavy, ¾ widths, perfect. Peremptory.
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Of household furniture, to take place at 314 and 316 State-st., up-stairs, MONDAY, Jan. 7 and 8, 1884, at 9 a. m. sharp, consisting of 2 pianos, 16 marble-top bedroom sets, 16 self-feeding stoves, and pillows, mattresses, springs, blankets, and cooking utensils, to be sold without limit or reserve.
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